密勒氏評論報
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REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST

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OF THE FAR EAST

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THE PACIFIC CONFERENCE WILL have to look out for itself if the plans of the Japanese are being accurately reported from Peking. Japan seems to have in mind the organization of a little Pacific conference on her own initiative. During the week a Shanghai newspaper printed this telegram from Peking: "The Legations of Great Britain and the United States will be asked by Japan to act as mediators in the negotiations between China and Japan on the Shantung issue." Let us for the moment suppose the telegram to be true and let us make the further supposition, however far it may be from the facts, that the Japanese proposal is accepted. What will be the result. The Shantung issue will then come up for consideration before a body consisting of representatives of Great Britain and of the United States as well as of China and Japan. For all practical purposes any body constituted in China as the result of Japan's reported plan will be composed of men from these four nations. The President of the United States has asked certain nations to send representatives to Washington for a conference that will be held before the Disarmament Conference takes place. The nations that have been invited to send representatives are the following: Great Britain, the United States, China and Japan. It is hard to see what mysterious power lies in the degrees of longitude, or the waters of the Pacific to make it likely that a little Pacific conference can succeed on this, the China side of the Pacific, if the original Pacific Conference will not succeed on the American side. If representatives of these four nations can settle the question in Peking they can settle it in Washington. If they cannot settle it in Washington it is not likely that they can do so in Peking. It is, of course, extremely unlikely that Great Britain and the United States will accept any such invitation. The reasonable answer seems to be to ask Japan to take the matter before the Washington Conference but, as we said in the beginning, we are dealing with suppositions. There seems to be no doubt that Japan has made some proposal for the consideration of the Shantung question. If it was made to China, Great Britain and the United States it will probably not be accepted. The world is hardly prepared for two Pacific conferences at the same time. If, on the other hand, the Japanese proposal was made to China alone with no mention of Great Britain and the United States—and this is the more believable version of the story—China has nothing to gain from an acceptance of such an invitation at the present moment. China has rested upon her decision to refuse to deal directly with Japan

over Shantung and she may be expected to continue to do so. There has been no change in the last few months that will make a difference to her. There is no new offer in the Japanese proposals that will make a reconsideration necessary. They compose the same old program of consultation that China has heard before. The only difference between the present and the immediate past is that the Pacific Conference is now in the program. It, and it alone, has produced a change in Japan's attitude. China may well hope that it will being Japan around to living up to her agreement and giving back Shantung without parley.

THE INFERRED STATEMENT THAT the peace of the world and the problem of international disarmament hinge on an amicable settlement of the affairs of the Pacific-Far Eastern regions, following the announcement of the American government that a Pacific conference would proceed the convening of a disarmament conference in Washington on November 11 of this year, has given rise to the hourly repeated phrase "the problems of the Pacific." With the constant recurring rumors and events connected with the differences of Japan and the United States with regard to Shantung and Yap, these two are taken as the principal problems of the Pacific. Shantung and Yap are in the public mind, it would seem, for the reason that they are the latest developments in the Pacific region of a disputable nature but they do not by any means constitute the entire field of the problems of the Pacific-Far East.

THE history of the Pacific questions properly begins with the first legal opening of China to foreign trade in 1842 when, following a war with Great Britain, China consented to open five ports to trade, permit British consuls to be appointed and commercial transactions to be carried on with whatever persons necessary. Previous to this time foreign trade with China had been carried on largely, if not entirely, through the port of Canton. It was governed by what was then known as the Co-Hong, this being an organization of Chinese deriving its right of foreign trade by imperial grant, which controlled all movements of imports and exports. Foreigners living on the mainland were confined to a small area and their conduct regulated by the members of the Co-Hong. With the opening of China the British were ceded the island of Hongkong, then a small fishing and pirate station. Following this came treaties with the United States and France, purely on a commercial basis and without any cession of territory. The British opened Hongkong as a free port and Portugese, who had previously acquired the island of Macao, followed in this action. At this time China began to be the keystone of the problems of the Pacific, various events following having brought her to her present day defensive attitude against complete domination from the outside either by international control or the encroachment of a single power. Treaty revisions came in 1858 and 1860 when Great Britain, France and the United States were joined by Russia. Foreign ministers were permitted in Peking, the principle of extraterritoriality definitely defined, the tariff of Chinese fixed at 5 percent ad valorem, and the opium trade legalized. In 1870 China's register of treaties included Great Britain, the United States, France, Russia, Sweden, Portugal, Norway, Prussia, Denmark, Belgium, Spain, Holland, and Austria-Hungary. A year later Japan was added to the treaty powers.

THE first loss of territory to China came in the treaty with Russia consummated in 1858 and 1860 in which the nation ceded to Russia all of that region under Chinese jurisdiction north of the Amur and east of the Ussuri rivers, a section possessing six hundred miles of coast line and a total area of approximately one million square miles. Russia also received special trade privileges. This actually began the territorial encroachments on China's sovereignty. Stanley K. Hornbeck in his work, *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*, writes: "The assertion which has frequently been made, that England established the precedent for territorial encroachment when she took Hongkong is entirely misleading; Hongkong is a small island; it was taken for the purpose of establishing a commercial base for the increased convenience of all nations, including China; it was thrown open as a free port for the use of all nations on equal terms." France took up the territorial push against China in 1885 and 1886 severing Indo-China from China proper and obtaining commercial concessions along the border. Japan began her policy of expansion toward China by obtaining a termination of China's protectorate over Korea between 1875 and 1895. It was the beginning of the Japanese policy of imperialistic expansion that precipitated the China-Japanese war in 1894, the former power receiving by the treaty of Shimonoseki in April 1895 the island of Formosa, the Pescadores, and a part of Manchuria. The Manchurian claim was then, however, disavowed after pressure from other powers. Two years later, as an indemnity for the death of two missionaries, Germany obtained the Kiachow lease, including the Tsinanfu railway rights and certain concessions with regard to natural resources. This movement culminated in what is known as the "scramble for concessions." The Boxer uprising gave Russia the Liaotung lease on Southern Manchuria, including the now South Manchuria railway rights, the cities of Port Arthur and Dairen and certain economic privileges. In 1896 French and British concessions in Szechuen and Yunnan were extended and made common to both nations. During this period there had also grown up national or international concessions at Weihiawei, Tientsin, Shanghai, Kowloon and Hankow. Great Britain at this time obtained the extension to the Hongkong area. Italy finally came in the lists but arrived too late to obtain a hold.

FOLLOWING this came the enunciation of the now famous Open Door policy of the United States by the then Secretary of State, John Hay. This was subscribed to by the various powers following the Boxer Rebellion, the settlement of which was effected on more liberal grounds by reason of the American stand. This, however, did not conclude the territorial encroachments on China's sovereignty for Japan took up the movement where the other powers left off. Russia made herself entirely at home in the Liaotung property treating it as her own territory to the exclusion of Chinese customs and other rights and it was at this juncture that Great Britain and Japan, by the first Anglo-Japanese Alliance, joined their forces to prevent further Russian expansion. Strengthened by the alliance Japan went into the Russo-Japanese war coming out after the treaty of Portsmouth with the Liaotung lease, the South Manchurian Railway, and the southern half of the island of Saghalien off the coast of Siberia. Until the precipitation of the recent European war, Japan bided her time consolidating the positions obtained in China, including the pseudo "sphere of influence" in Fukien province opposite

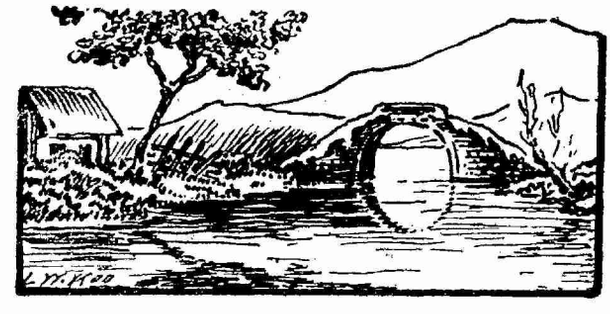
Formosa. The outbreak of the war offered the opportunity to Japan to take the Kiachow or Shantung lease for Germany, to strengthen her claim to a "sphere of influence" in Mongolia and Manchuria, and last to obtain vital concessions from China as a nation by means of the Twenty-One Demands. Fortunately for China the Twenty-One Demands, because of an outspoken refusal to recognize them on the part of the United States and a general discountenancing of their import elsewhere, have never been placed in full operation. However, the control given Japan of the iron deposits of the Yangtse Valley and other economic concessions are firmly held.

THIS brings the problems of the Pacific, so far as China is concerned, up to date. Innumerable other minor incidents are of importance in a detailed study but the major problems are as outlined. From the viewpoint of China, radical and conservative included, her problems of the Pacific are: the abolition of extraterritoriality, the granting of tariff autonomy, the return of Shantung, the cancellation of the twenty-five year lease on the Liaotung peninsula taken by Japan which expires in 1923, including the South Manchuria Railway rights, the return of concessions granted in so far as is possible, and the prevention of further territorial encroachments or administrative domination by either a foreign power or a group of foreign powers. As to the wisdom of seeking a solution now to some of the problems stated the individual or national viewpoint of the citizens of the various powers must rule.

THE opening up of Japan under the treaty signed by Admiral Perry of the United States Navy with the Shogun on March 31, 1854 was the start of the ascendancy of this nation as a power to be reckoned with in the Far East. The American treaty was followed by others. These were revised a number of times for the abolition of extraterritoriality and finally for the assertion of the complete sovereignty of Japan over her domain. The territorial acquisitions of Japan, with the exception of the gradual absorption of the kingdom of Korea under the protection of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance, Bonin Islands, the Loochoo Islands, and the Southern Kurile Islands, are incorporated for the most part in the outline of China's losses. This recounting, however, does not show the granting of a mandate, which to all intents and purposes under the Japanese interpretation means a direct territorial grant, by the Versailles Conference over the German islands north of the equator. Nor does this include the Japanese occupation and domination of Vladivostok and the Maritime Province following the evacuation of the remainder of the Allied expeditionary forces, nor the annexation of the northern half of the island of Saghalien without any international consent or without any Russo-Japanese understanding. It does not take into consideration the vast economic rights in mining, fishing, forestry, and transportation that Japan by armed persuasion has obtained in Siberia. Japan then is in the position of the maker of trouble in the Far East. To her the Far Eastern—Pacific problems consist of a common acceptance of all the rights and interests she now possesses in China, in Russia, and in the South Seas. She apparently regards further territorial expansion as her divine inheritance basing her assumptions on the conquests of the past century and upon the economic pressure exerted by a population, growing by leaps and bounds, confined within a small territory. She does not mention, incidentally, that with all of her acquisitions emigration to the newly incorporated parts of the empire on the part of her subjects has been negligible.

THE problems of the Pacific in so far as the European countries are concerned not are of great importance. France would only be endangered in her possession of Indo-China and her concessions in China proper by a complete domination of the country by Japan. Italy has no interests other than those of an impartial commercial nation. Germany is an interested spectator. Belgium has commercial but not political interests. Holland is interested in so far as the Dutch East Indies are concerned and if the alleged plan of Japan to expand south through the Philippines to Java was a possibility would be vitally concerned.

OUTSIDE of Japan and China, Great Britain and the United States are the two countries having the greatest interests at stake. Great Britain by virtue of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has been at least a silent partner to Japanese aggressions. Whether or not Japan would have expanded any more rapidly and would have precipitated a crisis earlier without the check of this alliance is difficult to ascertain. Great Britain it would seem is most anxious to maintain the *status quo* in the Pacific-Far East. She has Australia, and New Zealand, not any too friendly toward Japan, India where Japanese agitators are said to be creating a "liberal" movement, the Straits Settlements, several islands or so, and Canada. The British Empire is at a turning point. Two courses lay open to her. She must chose the between the throwing over of the alliance and joining forces with the United States, or the sanctioning of the present imperial aggrandizement policy of Japan. In this the opinion of her dominions will unquestionably be felt. The interest of the United States is both altruistic and commercial. The American nation desires cable connections represented by the former German island of Yap, sufficient publicity having been given to this to make it a familiar question to all. The country must also have protection in the Hawaiian Islands, which are well on the way to becoming Japanese in population if not in ownership, and for the Philippines, her direct interest in the Pacific-Far East. She has also denied the right of Japan to enforce the Twenty-One Demands, has disavowed any connection with or sanction of the Shantung award, and was the originator of the golden commercial rule of the Open Door. She has numerous violations of her Open Door policy—a policy generally accepted—complicating the situation. The United States has finally the heritage of the war just past and her history in the support of democratic principles and international justice in the world. These in brief are the major problems of the Pacific. There will be many other accounts to be settled but these will come from the original source of all international relations—foreign trade.



Race and Geography at the Pacific Conference

BY C. F. REMER

"THE Pacific Ocean, its shores, its islands and the vast region beyond, will become the chief theater of events in the world's great Hereafter." These are the words of William H. Seward, who became Secretary of State in the Cabinet of President Lincoln They have served as the text for many a speech and essay upon the problems of the Pacific Ocean since they were first written in the middle of the nineteenth century. No doubt they are serving many an editor today in his desire to impress upon his readers the importance of the matters to be considered at the coming Pacific Conference in Washington.

There is no speech upon Seward's text that is better known than that of Theodore Roosevelt who proclaimed in 1903 at San Francisco that the world was then entering upon a new era in its history, "the Pacific era" Roosevelt believed that the "Hereafter" of Seward had in fact come to pass and he called upon his fellow citizens to see to it that they played a worthy part in it.

This idea that the Pacific must come to be the scene of the world's chief events is apparently confirmed by a rapid review of history. Some of the earliest civilizations of the West grew up about the Aegean and the eastern end of the Mediterranean. The larger Mediterranean superceded the Aegean and in its turn became the center of world events. The still larger Atlantic superceded the Mediterranean and it seems natural that the wide Pacific should assume its place as the world's greatest ocean.

There is a strong objection to the acceptance of such a view, however, and an objection that rests upon an indisputable geographical fact. If a map of the world is drawn with the Pacific Ocean in the center and if a heavy line is drawn upon this map so as to mark the boundary of the drainage area of the Pacific Ocean it will be found that this line, throughout its length, lies surprisingly near the ocean itself. In South America, for example, the area that drains into the Pacific is but a fraction of the greater area that drains into the Atlantic. South America shows with some exaggeration what is true of the whole Pacific drainage area. The percentage of the world's surface that drains into the Atlantic is estimated to be 34 3 percent and the percentage that drains into the Pacific but 14 4 percent Even if the drainage area of the Indian Ocean(12 8 percent) is included in the Pacific area the total is by no means equal to the Atlantic. "Almost all the really important rivers in the world," writes one geographer, "empty into the Atlantic." The dweller on the shores of the Pacific is likely to question this sort of language and those who have traveled on the Yangtse are likely to laugh at it. It is, however, merely another way of saying what has already been said in percentages.

The area that drains into the Atlantic is not only greater, it is also the home of a majority of the great nations of the modern world. It the list of nations who are members of the League is divided into those whose ports are upon the Atlantic and those whose ports are upon the Pacific, the second list will be found to be extremely short.

When it is once appreciated that the facts of geography make it unlikely that the Pacific Ocean will supercede the Atlantic in any such way as the Atlantic has superceded the Mediterranean, a truer view of the nature and importance of the problems of the Pacific is obtained

Man's modifications of the world's surface and the effects of improved transportation facilities must be given full weight. The Suez Canal brought about far-reaching changes in the commercial and strategic importance of the bodies of water it connected. The Panama Canal will probably bring about greater changes than did the Suez Canal. The modern steamship has tended to bring all the world's oceans nearer together. The building of such railways as the trans-continental railways on the American continent and the Trans-Siberian on the Asian has greatly extended the areas that can be reached by Pacific commerce and must be taken into account in the consideration of the strategic problems of the Pacific. These railways have made Russia and the United States Pacific powers of first importance

These modifications cannot be looked upon, however, as removing what may be called the disabilities of the Pacific. Their effect is rather to wipe out the differences between the oceans and to make them one great body of water which has been called the World Ocean. The truth is not that we are entering upon a Pacific era but that we have entered upon a period in which all oceans are but great parts of one continuous ocean. We shall be lead astray if we look upon the problems of the Pacific Conference without bearing these facts in mind. Such expressions of ambition as "the mastery of the Pacific," and "the dominion of the Pacific," in so far as they are more than political rhetoric, must be regarded as attempts at a share of world dominion.

The history of the Pacific reinforces this view. At almost the same moment in history, as Professor H Morse Stephens has pointed out, Balboa looked upon its broad waters from the American side and the Portuguese sailed into the ocean from India. From that day to the end of the eighteenth century the political problems of the Pacific were but aspects of world problems that centered in the West. The contest for power was among European nations. It was not until the nineteenth century that American and Asiatic powers became of major importance Today the word of London is as weighty as is the word of Tokio or Washington upon matters in the Pacific. Historical development shows much the same progress as does geographical. The world has moved toward an era in which the nations of all continents are concerned in the Pacific as well as in the Atlantic. The Pacific has increased in importance but it has not been at the expense of the Atlantic. History and geography combine to make the Pacific Ocean in politics and commerce a world problem and not a local problem. It is with this general principle in mind that we must prepare to understand the meeting that is to opened in Washington in November.

Another matter of general interest in the consideration of the coming conference is the question as to how far differences and similarities in race need to be taken into account. A warning is needed in the beginning against the easy acceptance of race as an explanation of international problems Differences in race are easily seen. They are taken into account by the least thoughtful. They do not, however, explain everything. The Filipinos, for example, do not build high buildings but the reason is not to be found in the fact that they are Filipinos but in the fact that earthquakes are frequent in the Islands The Japanese eat fish not because they are Japanese but because they are islanders.

We are not interested, however, in the unintelligent use of race differences in explaining things. The more difficult task is their intelligent use. The Chinese, the Japanese, the peoples of the British

Empire, and the Americans will all be represented at the coming conference. Is it true that we shall see the yellow race meeting the white? Will the representatives tend to divide on issues according to race? There is no doubt that the British and the Americans are practically the same peoples from the point of view of race. At the same time the Briton who remembers the attitude of his own people during the American civil war will hardly care to predict that America and the British Empire will sink all differences and act in common The American who remembers the agitation in America over the Boer war and who has in mind the present agitation over the Irish question will in his turn hesitate to make any such predictions. Then there is the obvious fact that the British Empire contains about three hundred million Indians who are of a different race from the British and Americans. Only a few considerations have been brought forward but they are perhaps enough to bring out the point.

The Chinese and the Japanese are less closely related than are the British and the Americans but they are not far apart. It is unnecessary to ask whether they will sink their differences and stand together at the conference. Certainly no one in the Far East supposes that they will. It is likely that no conference would have been called except for just these differences between China and Japan.

Siberia lies upon the Pacific and the Siberians are nearer to the Americans and English in race than are the Chinese and the Japanese. Is it likely that this will give the Siberians much assurance that their interests will be guarded against those of Japan at the conference? Certainly the Siberians themselves entertain no such hopes.

Whatever may be the case in the future it is certain that in the world today the unit that counts is the nation. If there is to be a struggle for power in the Pacific, either now or in the near future, the competitors will be the nations. They will not be the races. Each nation will work with or against other nations according to the dictates of commercial and political ambitions and ideals. The very fact that an Anglo-Japanese Alliance exists is a demonstration of this. The fact that America and China stand together on the rejection of the Shantung settlement at Paris shows the same thing.

A recent book by a Japanese general on a possible Japanese American war gives every evidence of having been written by a man who has strong, if not violent, feelings of race solidarity. In his book he deals incidentally with the Japanese policy toward China and toward Siberia. A careful reading fails to show that his attitude is to the slightest degree modified by the fact that the Chinese are closer to himself racially than are the Siberians. His condemnation of the timidity of diplomats is equally strong in both cases. When he uses the term race he includes the people of his own country and no others.

It seems obvious that the problems of the Pacific Conference are international and not interracial but the obvious is frequently neglected. There is so much talk by those who look at race differences through a magnifying glass, or hold the glass up for others to look through, that plain facts are hard to remember.

If our conclusions are worth anything we must turn to the consideration of the specific problems of the Washington Conference with certain probabilities in mind. The Pacific Conference will not be a meeting place for representatives of the white and yellow races as races and the questions to be settled will not be questions that can be localized in the Pacific area. We may expect it to be a rather a meeting of the representatives of national units to consider from the national point of view certain problems that must be regarded, for geographical and for historical reasons, as world problems.

Chinese Pessimism Over the Pacific Con erence

BY HOLLINGTON K. TONG

THE moment of excitement over the Pacific Conference has passed and more sober reflections are beginning to set in. Is China really going to get much from the conference? This question, which no one considered about three weeks ago, is being persistently asked by many now. Whatever reply has been offered is more or less a matter of conjecture. With uncertainties ahead and with the sad outcome of the Versailles Conference still vivid in their minds, the Chinese people are expectant but rather pessimistic.

There are good reasons for the Chinese to be skeptical of beneficial results from the Washington meeting. Did they not go to the European Peace Conference with high expectations? Did they not receive sincere assurances from several Anglo-Saxon legations at Peking privately that their governments would see to it that China would get justice at the international tribunal? Did they not read many articles in the foreign press holding out much hope for China, and digest speeches and declarations of American and European statesmen on open diplomacy, on the triumph of right over might, on international fair dealing and justice, and on the right of weak nations to exist side by side with the strong countries on a basis of equality? While the many high-sounding principles were being enunciated and published broadcast, these very statesmen had been making secret treaties with Japan for the disposal of China's rights. The comedy, or rather tragedy, of this international farce is too well understood in China today. The great statesmen in Europe and elsewhere are but actors in official robes. Anything to the contrary has to be proven to the Chinese by deeds and not by words.

To what extent the United States will go in her endeavor to assist China in solving her foreign questions is problematical. Some apprehension exists that America may not push the matter to the extreme when she is confronted with a strong determination on the part of Japan to stick to her present policy of aggression. The people here still recall that before going to the European Peace Conference President Wilson stood with China on the Shantung question, and that at the conference he reversed his attitude completely. They hope that President Harding may be of a different mental make-up, and that he will make good his promise to re-enforce the Open Door policy. At the same time they are afraid that America will not go very far in backing China, taking her attitude at Versailles as a basis of judgment.

Japan's skillful diplomacy and propaganda activities in Europe and America may be another reason for China's failure at the conference. In comparison with them, what China is doing is mere child play. Reports reaching Peking from Tokyo state that the Japanese government has appropriated 2,000,000 Yen for propaganda purposes in connection with the conferance. Reports from America and Europe indicate strong efforts being made by Japanese pressmen to picture the situation in China as darkly as possible and to exaggerate the extent of the

disunion in this country. Against this China has been doing nothing, and up to the present, America and Europe appear to have only one side of the story. If no efforts are made to present China's side of the story, this country is to suffer at the conference.

The talk of international control of China may be one of Japan's propaganda schemes. Some people are inclined to the belief that behind this smoke screen Japan may operate at the forthcoming Washington meeting and gain her objectives. Others hold the view that if the talk is converted into a reality, Japan would be less better off than she is now. Therefore Japan would be the first country to object to international control of China. In view of this it is hardly possible that Japan will use this dangerous weapon, and some Chinese would like to give her the benefit of doubt.

Granting that the suggestion of international control of China has come from America or Europe, there will still be less chance for this country to obtain any benefit from the conference. The minute the suggestion is considered China will have to withdraw therefrom, and a critical situation will come into existence to the detriment of the world as well as of herself. It is unfortunate that three months before the holding of the Washington Conference there has been such talk as the international control of Chinese affairs and that the matter of the reenforcement of the Open Door policy in the Far East has apparently been relegated to the background.

Finally, even if everything at the conference is in China's favor, the Chinese internal trouble will constitute a great obstacle. In the midst of the conference it may be possible that news about the renewal of fighting between Hunan and Hupeh, or between two other provinces, or between General Tsao Kun and General Chang Tso-ling, may be flashed across the Pacific to the dismay of the Chinese delegation. This may be held up by alien propagandists as a proof of China's lack of unification and the Chinese delegation's lack of national backing at the conference.

Suppose that China has obtained everything from the conference she desires, including the return of Kiaochow, the return of the Kiao-Tsi Railway, the withdrawal of Japanese troops from Shantung, the abolition of spheres of influence and of interest, the return of concessions and settlements, the withdrawl of foreign troops from China, and even the abolition or the revision of the treaties which are one-sided, and derogratory to Chinese sovereign rights, she will not derive any material benefit as long as internal disturbances go on and the militarists are ruling the nation with an iron hand.

For the next two or three years there is little or no hope for China to settle down peacefully and develop her natural resources and improve her industries. For this time China will be unable to enjoy the fruits of any success at the conference, assuming that she may be triumphant at Washington. Once united, strong, and prosperous, she will have no difficulty in recovering her inalienable rights from the foreign Powers who may be, only too glad to return them, fearing that their refusal to do so may incur her displeasure and their commercial interests may suffer in consequence.

Such being the present situation in China, the Chinese delegation may find it expedient to ask only that this country be free from foreign intervention in one form or another while the Chinese people are fighting out the issue amongst themselves. If an arrangement of an international nature can be made whereby all the Powers, and especially Japan, will keep their hands off during the time when the Chinese are working out a system of government suitable to their temperament and environment, either by forceful or peaceful means, and whereby her territorial integrity is kept intact, the delegation will have already done a great deal for the country.

The Chinese are expecting much from the conference, but they fear that too high an expectation will result in great disappointment. Fearing it, they are trying to confine their aspirations within a certain limit so that they may have a better chance for their realization. They are doubtful whether even their limited aspirations will meet with the full support of America and other enlightened nations. Having been acquainted with the high-handed practices at Versaille, they have a pessimistic outlook for the Washington Conference so far as their own affairs are concerned. Whether their gloomy views are justified remains for the near future to indicate.

Peking, September 8, 1921.

The Pacific Conference

BY GEORGE H. FAIRCHILD

WHEN President Harding called the conference for a discussion of Far Eastern affairs and of a limitation of armaments he took a most important and most serious step, the reasons for which and their justification are unconsciously implied in the recent words of a Japanese writer: "In Paris we went into court as plaintiffs; we go to Washington as defendants."

The war and its aftermath rudely broke American dreams of "splendid isolation." Had these dreams been shattered earlier the war might never have been fought. However that may be, America is now conscious of her intimate relationships with other nations and of her responsibilities in whatever transpires in the world, and is fully resolved to play her own part in making or in preventing the wars of the future.

After the war the people of the world were carried off their feet by the League of Nations idea. Wilson was the Messiah, and the League of Nations was the Government of the Millennium. Perhaps it might have been. But a millennium did not suit most of the diplomats who met in Paris and least of all the diplomats of Dai Nippon. The awards demanded by the militarists of Japan were chiefly responsible for the popular opposition to the Treaty in America and also played a part in its failure in the American Senate,—which in turn was the chief reason the League of Nations proved a disappointment to the world.

The Washington Conference will mark a critical period in history and will perhaps determine its course for centuries. Whatever is done or left undone at the conference, the world will not be the same afterwards. Many are the faint hearts that have said, "Good enough should have been left alone!" But the step has been taken. The conference has been called. There is no turning back.

What is chiefly to be feared are the militarists of Japan. The reactionists of other nations can do comparatively little harm at the Pacific Conference. The question that must be determined is whether it is to be Asia for Japan or Asia for the Asiatics. The Western Powers must take no holier than thou attitude. The matter is not one of ethics. The point is that while a developing and progressive Asia is an asset to the world, an Asia enslaved by Japanese militarists is a gloomy, threatening menace.

The Washington Conference must not be the failure the preceding conferences were. The militarists of Japan must be called sharply to a halt. Let it be done with as much consideration for appearances as possible. But it must be done. And it had best be done by the united English-speaking peoples of the world.

There must be no beating about the bush. Let us be brutally frank and crudely physical if necessary. We had better use our own weapons than meet the Oriental on his own ground, diplomacy. The Oriental is a better diplomat than we, not necessarily because he is more intelligent, but because his social development has been such as to bring out and favor the wary, the wily, the patient schemer and plotter rather than the bold, blunt and hasty man of action.

We are often worsted in the field of diplomacy because we do not take cunning seriously enough and because we are over-confident and careless.

Polite diplomatic exchanges ending in vague promises or gracious but undefined assurances will not meet the actual situation and lay the spectre of a certain future war. Explicit and emphatic statements of what the United States feels obliged to insist upon should be made on each phase of each question at issue between the governments. No room for doubt or quibble should be left to plague us at a later day.

But Asia must be saved from those who threaten to enslave her. If necessary let Asian affairs be placed under an international executive commission upon which the Occidental and Oriental Powers could be represented. But some way must be found to protect Asia from those who plan to divert her tremendous wealth into war chests and to use her tremendous man-power in vast armies. Ah the world's peril!

Manila, Aug. 20, 1921.

Disarmament and the East

BY H. N. BRAILSFORD

(*A liberal British viewpoint*)

THE two halves of President Harding's proposal move us in the Old World in very different ways. The response to both is cordial and affirmative, but that does not prevent us from realizing that one of the two conferences is serious politics, and the other is not. The Far Eastern conference may succeed or it may fail; it may greatly improve Anglo-American relations, or it may destroy the hope of improvement, but whatever its issue, it is, at any rate, a frank invitation to face realities. It is based on the sound commonplace that policy governs armaments. That maxim the other conference ignores, and few of us expect that it can have any positive result, good or bad. To be sure, if the three chief Far Eastern Powers, who are also the three chief naval Powers, should reach an agreement to limit or reduce their fleets, the general conference may extend it to the world at large. That would be merely a matter of drawing inferences and adapting formulae. "The sea is one," as the experts say, and a Far Eastern naval agreement would involve, would even potentially be a world-wide naval agreement. France, with her naval ambitions consigned long ago to the safekeeping of her historians, and Italy, with her pressing need for economy, would be glad to counter-sign any pact to check the growth of naval armaments.

The difficulty is on land. The settlement of Paris created a definite European system, based upon certain alliances and antagonisms. That system, inherently untenable and unstable, has its inevitable expression in the conscript armies of the Allies which have survived the peace. The physiognomy of Europe is fixed by the twitching nerves that betray the universal suspicion. Here are the French on the Rhine, restlessly seeking occasions to push forward, under the pretext of "sanctions" for breaches of an impossible treaty, destined to be broken again and again. The Poles, spilling their surplus armies across a frontier that cannot hold them, now into Vilna and again into Upper Silesia, spend the intervals between these adventures in predicting the renewal of their Russian war. The "Little Entente" masses its forces to prevent the return of a Hapsburg to Hungary, probes the depths of intrigue to discover whether the ex-Emperor enjoys French backing, and shudders as it notes how imperfectly its own recent accessions of territory are cemented to its centers. As I write, the diplomatic seismograph records a tremor from Sofia, and the official inspirers of the press half reveal and half conceal some supposed Bulgarian plot for the recovery of Thrace. The British fleet is massed to prevent the approach of Turkish armies to Constantinople, while the Greeks pursue their offensive in Asia Minor. One accords to the suggestion that Europe should disarm, the tribute of a sigh, but one knows too well that this aspiration can be realized only when the political settlement itself is revised.

That is no part of Mr. Harding's plan. Indeed, the invitation itself, confined as it is to the principal Allied and Associated Powers, tacitly perpetuates the system of Versailles. It would be easy to sketch in advance the speech which M. Briand will make to the conference. It will open with a moving picture of the anguish of invaded France. It will remind America and Great Britain that the "guarantee" treaties of alliance have never been ratified. It will dwell on the moderation of M. Clemenceau in renouncing the Rhine frontier. It will conclude with a declaration that France, left to her own defensive resources, must keep them at their present level as an insurance against fresh invasions. The speech will sound plausible only to those who forget that French armies hold the bridge-head of the Rhine, ready to pour their troops at any moment into an unresisting Germany, that her peace establishment is now eight times that of her beaten foe, who lacks moreover a general staff, big guns, air-craft and organized reserves, and finally that Poland, with an army that outnumbers Germany's by six to one, stands ready to back her French ally in the East. French armaments are, of course, defensive. They defend her continental hegemony.

One asks why it is that Germany and Russia are excluded from the conference. Has Russia, with the Japanese camped in Vladivostok, no concern in the peace of the Pacific? Is she to be disarmed as Germany was, by dictation? If so, she must first be beaten. But if she is not disarmed, how can her neighbors be ordered to di arm? Again, has not Germany, precisely because she is disarmed, a right to ask the conference to consider her position between the overwhelming armies of her neighbors? But there are broader reasons why no conference which concerns itself with disarmament alone, can hope to succeed. Armaments have a purpose. Call it, as you please, defence or the realization of proper ambitions. One cannot propose disarmament without providing the alternative process, by which wrongs are to be righted and just ambitions satisfied without violence. Europe cannot, America

will not provide the alternative. If it had been possible to create a strong, impartial and all embracing League of Nations, with its mechanism for mutual defence, arbitration and conciliation, disarmament would have followed as the easy and natural consequence. The present League is too feeble, too partial, too plainly a reflection of the insincerities of the victors, to promote it with success. But without some standing international organization, disarmament, on land at least, is barely thinkable. For disarmament implies not merely a conference to decide, but a mechanism to enforce. It has not been easy to complete the disarmament of Germany, beaten though she was to her knees. It has taken much vigilance, many meetings of the Supreme Council, three several ultimata, and the incessant work of a whole staff of inspectors to do it. Are the Allied and Associated Powers ready to apply the same procedure, for example, to Poland? To ask that question is to answer it. Not until the "principal Allied and Associated Powers" themselves realize that the peace of Paris must be recast, not until they realize that their European system means economic disaster and moral ruin, will the time have come for a new creative effort. For to disarm is no mere negative act. To conceive it merely as the disbanding of regiments and the reduction of budgets is to fail in imagination. It can come only after the travail of a new birth. It implies the making of that Great Society which Mr. Wilson like other pioneers had seen in visions and failed to build.

To the Far Eastern Conference, on the other hand, the minds of thoughtful Englishmen turn with high hopes, not without a dash of anxiety. It will be a cross-roads, and unless the two English-speaking peoples leave it arm-in-arm to walk the same road, their paths may sharply diverge. There come moments in the history of two Powers when an easy and friendly but undefined and indifferent relationship is no longer possible. At the turn of the century, that was our position towards Germany. We could not ignore her aspirations as a world-power: we had to choose between cooperation or opposition. Proposals for an actual alliance were discussed, and allowed to lapse. From that moment of close approach, the two Powers drew apart. We allied ourselves at first with Japan and then in fact, if not in name, with France. Through naval rivalry and hostile groupings, we moved towards 1914. A memory of those months of decision haunts some of us today as we read the cordial invitations of Ambassador Harvey to an habitual and world-wide cooperation with the United States, and ponder over naval programs. As the vast problem of the Pacific opens out, it is certain that a merely indifferent, or casual, or opportunist relationship will be increasingly difficult to maintain. It must be either cooperation or opposition. To be sure, with scarcely an eccentric exception, we in England find war literally unthinkable, and we do not think it. A liberal review which on this side of the Atlantic should publish ten articles against the idea of war with America would seem to us to have lost its grip on realities. Our peace society would as soon think of starting a campaign against war with the Martians. But into a long and steady diplomatic opposition, with the accompanying rivalry in ship-building, we might conceivably drift, against the general will. Nor does one like to inquire too closely what would happen, if Japan were at war with America. It is "unthinkable" that we should aid her, but I recall the nearly universal comment on the late war, that modern developments of the blockade had rendered neutrality henceforward impossible. Our ally, if she were still our ally, would ask for loans and munitions, and we should find an American blockade in the Pacific more than irksome. For these reasons and for some others, the whole of the Labor party and most of the free Liberals are strongly opposed to the renewal of the alliance with Japan—as indeed, we were against its original conclusion. It was with immense relief that we witnessed the stout opposition of Canada to its renewal at the Empire Conference. That unconventional Canadian threat to contract out of the treaty, if renewed it should be, has brought Downing Street sharply and unpleasantly up against realities. Our mandarins may resent this amateur intrusion on their mysteries, but even they have too much sense to introduce a solvent into the loose structure of our Empire.

Even when it formed an intelligible link in our world system, the Japanese alliance was always something of an accident and excrescence. It sprang from the acute sense of our dangerous isolation, which came over us during the Boer War, when we realized how nearly a continental coalition had been formed against us. At one moment an Anglo-German-Japanese alliance was a possibility under discussion. We next realized that Germany would not join us in any pact aimed at Russia. Then, as we delayed to accept the overtures from Japan, she forced our hand by coquetting for alliances in St. Petersburg and Paris. We had a double purpose in concluding this always unpopular connection. First of all it kept Japan from linking herself up with our rivals, and secondly it served us as an indirect means of weakening and opposing Russia. From both standpoints it justified itself, and it proved itself adaptable as the years went on, and Germany succeeded Russia as our principal rival. To the mind of the plain man, it no longer has a justification or even a meaning. We need no naval ally in the Far East or anywhere on the high seas.

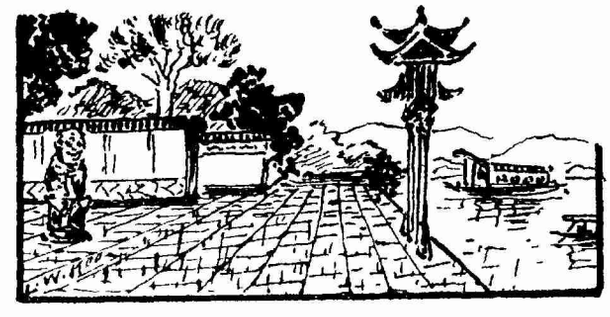
I am the last person formed by Nature to guess with success at the present thoughts of Downing street. As I try to pierce the verbiage of the semi-official explanations, I detect no strong positive reason for renewal, but rather a certain inertia, To break with the old system is always difficult. Fresh thinking and fresh methods are never welcome to the official mind. There is, moreover, a genuine dread of what Japan might do, if she felt herself affronted. So long as Downing street has her tied to the alliance, her course, it thinks, will be more or less straightforward and predictable. It is not so easy to say what she would do if she were left to her own devices, She did conclude during the war a none too straightforward secret treaty of alliance and re-insurance with Tsarist Russia. There are documents—they may be forgeries—which even disclose coquettings with Germany. To be sure there are no visible temptations of this kind lying around today. Neither Moscow nor Berlin will turn to Tokio at present. But who can feel sure of the temptations ten years hence. That, I think, is the main line of the reasoning which leads Downing street to desire the renewal of the Alliance, albeit in a modified and even emasculated form. It thinks traditionally in terms of a Balance of Power, and in the Pacific as elsewhere the consecrated British reading of that detestable doctrine, inclines it to ally itself with the weaker Power.

In estimating the attitude of the British Foreign Office, it is important to take account of a peculiarity from which in some degree all diplomatists seem to suffer. It is their foible to believe that they can exert a sweetening moral influence upon

allies. It is a naive vanity, and I presume it is part of the duty of allied ambassadors, in their intercourse with allied foreign secretaries, to encourage it, and even to play upon it. Sir Edward Grey, as he then was, he'd the sincere conviction that during the Entente he was slowly and tactfully permeating the Empire of the Tsars with his own mild liberalism. In the most anxious hours of our recent association with France over the affairs of Europe, the same conviction of its own ability to radiate light into the darker places of an ally's mind, has sustained the Foreign Office. I do not doubt that Lord Curzon like his predecessors cherished a similar view of his relation to Japan. If one talks to an official person about the actual working of the alliance—the rape of Korea, the absorption of Manchuria, the grabbing of Shantung, the occupation of Eastern Siberia,—he will answer sadly that it is certainly depressing, but he will beam with a show of genuine self confidence, as he asks you to consider how much more Japan would have taken, had we not stood by her side as an embodied conscience. I have heard that same retort in regard to Persia and Morocco. It has left on my mind the conviction that the one relationship in which a Power can exert no effective influence over another, is the relationship of alliance. Whenever two Powers, without the consent or participation of a third Power, make an entente or alliance to preserve its integrity, that Power is doomed. One may do anything with an ally but oppose him. None the less, after a long scrutiny of the British official mind in this relationship towards Russia, France and Japan, I believe that its delusion is sincere. It exaggerates, and perhaps mistakes the quality of its own infectious liberalism.

There is, of course, another prevalent theory of the alliance—that we went into it with our eyes open, that the liberal moralists of the diplomatic service are perfectly well aware of what Japan is doing, that with some reservations as to peace and the observation of the outward decencies they in the main approve it, that British finance reckons on its share in Japan's industrial expansion, and that in the end, when Japan has grabbed the North, we will take the South for ourselves. That view, or some milder version of it, may at times have influenced some of our statesmen. One cannot forget the claims once advanced to the Yangtse Valley as a British sphere. Professor Dewey's disclosures about the British coal concessions in Kwantung are excessively disquieting. My own bias is usually to take this realistic view of British imperial policy. None the less, I feel certain that at present no design of this sort effectively influences the Foreign Office, at any rate as a settled intention which it would stubbornly refuse to abandon. It may have dangerous manias of this kind, but, as everyone knows, the interest of Lord Curzon and of Mr. Churchill lies in the Middle East. It is the oil of Mosul and not the coal of Kwantung which excites them. Their strategical thoughts are busy with the Dardanelles and with the new aerodrome for Egypt. Public opinion in England, in its dread of high taxation, is stoutly opposed to all imperial adventures. Morveover our finance is not suffering from an excess of capital clamoring for export. We are now a debtor nation, and the drive of expanding capital which made our Empire, does not force us urgently into Chinese industry. We have goods, or hope to have goods to send there, but we have no surplus capital. That condition and our finances tends to throw us back upon Manchester habits of thought. We value the "Open Door" in China for our exports of textiles and machinery. It is, indeed, as we survey our own ruined continent, the one big foreign market capable of great expansion. But while we lack capital, it presents itself rather as a market for commodities than as a field for monopoly enterprises and concessions. That change of attitude is visible in the views of the China Association, which speaks for most of our Far Eastern traders, shippers and bankers. It originally supported the renewal of the alliance. It has in recent weeks sent a strongly pro-Chinese memorial to the Foreign Office. It is becoming sensitive to the public opinion of its Chinese customers. It dreads the application to British trade of the boycott from which Japanese merchants suffer. On the whole then, the economic argument tells against a predatory policy of penetration and disruption, and in favor of the Open Door.

From a British angle of vision, then, one can see many factors which tell in favor of the success of Mr. Harding's conference. Look at the problem from a British or from an American point of view, and it would seem that a constructive definition of the Open Door should suffice to prepare an agreement to reduce or limit armaments. To work out that constructive definition in detail would require recent and expert knowledge. Can the process of penetration by foreign capital be wholly withdrawn from the sphere of diplomacy, and handed over permanently to a solidly knit banking consortium? Is it possible to prevent the opening up of each district by the capital of only one Power? Can you arrange that if, say, a Japanese company works a mine, an American company shall work the railway? Or can the capital of the various groups be interlocked and diluted, so that none of them shall have exclusive local interests? The working out of such plans would, of course, confront China with a dangerously powerful foreign money trust, but it would save her from the immediate risk of partition and disruption. I confess, however, to a doubt whether Japan, ever if she realizes that she may be in danger of losing the British alliance, can be induced to enter sincerely into schemes for the salvation of China, unless she perceives some "compensation" for what she will regard as her "sacrifices." It is essential that she should feel in danger of complete isolation, should she persevere in her encroachments. But she is driven onward by the curse of overpopulation. She has her case against the white races which hamper her emigration, and now propose to check her expansion on the Asiatic continent. If Australia had had the grace to open the Northern Territory, which no white race can ever colonize, there need never have been a Japanese question. Is it possible to save Shantung and Far Siberia, by recognizing and tolerating Japanese expansion in Manchuria and Mongolia? The policy of throwing outlying provinces to the wolves will never save a people, if the heart is diseased. But the case of China is only that she needs time and a measure of friendliness from the outer world in order to save herself.—*The New Republic.*



Dutch Harbor, Alaska—Key to Pacific Shipping Supremacy

BY J. J. UNDERWOOD

APART from its advantages as a naval base, which as has been pointed out in a previous article, would give an American fleet a further cruising radius of 2,000 miles in the Pacific, Dutch Harbor, Alaska, used as a midway fueling station for merchant ships, would be the key position in the coming struggle for the commercial domination of the Pacific.

It might as well be admitted that whatever the outcome of the conference on disarmament and regardless of whether the nations of the world agree to scrap their navies, there will be a battle for commercial supremacy. The three nations most concerned in this bloodless battle will be the United States, Great Britain and Japan. The currents of world trade are shifting quite rapidly from the Atlantic to the Pacific and the Pacific will be the theater of this commercial war.

More than 2,000 years ago commerce began to work its way eastward from the shores of the Orient. It slowly crossed Asia into Europe. It reached the East coast of the Atlantic and halted. Then it moved across the Altantic to America. Within the past century it has traversed this continent. It is now about to cross the Pacific to a point from where, a century or two hence, it will begin on its second lap. The lands that fringe the Pacific Ocean contain, it is estimated, two-thirds of the world's supply of raw materials and there live thereon three-quarters of the people who tread the earth. The Pacific Ocean indubitably is the water upon which the commerce of the future will float. Commerce means power and nations will struggle for it.

Whether the United States wants to or not, the time has come when it must enter foreign trade. During the recent war the United States built at heavy cost the greatest fleet of merchant ships ever sailed under one flag and billions of dollars were invested in plants for the manufacture of munitions. These plants have been converted to the production of commodities for peace time uses. The people of the United States cannot consume them. The surplus must be sold abroad. The best markets are in the countries which border on the Pacific. But those Americans who think we are going to procure these markets without competition would do well to take a second thought on the subject, for competition is destined to be keen and bitter. Preparedness for peace is just as important in this connection as preparedness for war, for the nations involved in this commercial struggle certainly will take every possible legitimate advantage each of the other, and they may take some that are illegitimate.

As men who embarked in the shipping business soon after the war already have discovered, it takes more than ships to win. Fueling stations strategically located are vital factors in ocean transportation. This is where Dutch Harbor steps into the picture. It can be utilized as a midway fueling station between the United States and the Orient, and give to American ships an advantage that it will be difficult for its competitors to overcome.

The 8,000-deadweight-ton ship, considered the ideal freighter, carries about 3,000 tons of supplies about 2,500 tons of which is coal. This is sufficient to fuel the vessel from Seattle to Yokohama with a safety margin of surplus for emergencies. Refueling a ship midway will add at least 1,000 tons to its freight carrying capacity, which, at an approximate rate of twenty dollars a ton, is equivalent to an increased earning capacity of $20,000 or $40,000 a round trip. Making six round trip voyages a year, which is a modest task for the average American freighter, the increased earning capacity of these vessels would be approximately $240,000 or more than half the amount the ship is worth at present market prices for floating equipment. It is true that these ships were valued during the war at $220 a ton, but the best offers obtainable for tonnage of this type today is about $50 a ton. It was this shrinkage in values that caused the United States Shipping Board to mark its assets down from nearly $4,000,000,000 to $750,000,000.

Dutch Harbor is 2,000 miles from Yokohama, and 1,700 miles from Seattle (and a slightly greater distance from Portland and San Francisco). It lies less than twenty miles off the regular route of ships following the Great Northern Circle from the United States to the Orient. Dutch Harbor is only 700 miles distant from the Matanuska, Alaska, fields, where a coal measure that contains the highest known grade of steaming fuel in the world has been developed, and to which a railroad is already constructed. Whether there is sufficient tonnage in these coal measures to maintain a large output over a long period of years has not yet been determined, but prospecting work is going on and there is every reason to believe the veins of coal are of the most permanent character.

But a Dutch Harbor fueling station would not depend on the Matanuska field alone. About 200 miles further south, and only slightly distant from Dutch Harbor on the Circle course are the Bering River coalfields, where some extremely high grade steaming and coking coal has been discovered. The Matanuska coalfield is being developed by the government under the supervision of the Navy. The Bering River development is being conducted by private enterprise. The extent of the latter field is not known, but it is sufficiently extensive to warrant shrewd New York capitalists in advancing the money to build a railroad to connect the field with the sea at Controller Bay, and the construction work is now in progress. If expectations are fulfilled it will be finished within half a mile of the mines before snow flies this fall and coal will be delivered to the coast early next spring. Incidentally, the development and operation of these two fields will ultimately furnish the people of the United States with an opportunity to decide which is the better method—exploitation by the government or exploitation by private enterprise. In this contest the Bering River field will have the advantage of shorter railroad haul. It lies twenty miles from the shores of the Pacific, while the openings in the Matanuska field are eighty miles from tidewater at Anchorage or Cook Inlet, and 140 miles from the winter terminal at Seward.

There is a possibility—indeed a great probability—that commercial petrolium fields will be developed in Alaska. Seepages of petrolium have been discovered over an area covering about 25,000 square miles. Because of the withdrawal of the land from entry only one small block of 149 acres, patented before the withdrawal was made, has been available for prospecting. A block of 149 acres in an area of 25,000 square miles is by comparison about the size of a pin-prick on a ten-foot map, yet on this small block ten commercial wells have been opened. To be sure they are not gushing wells, but they have been producing steadily for several years. The oil

is not suitable for burning beneath boilers. It is of too high a grade and is much more valuable for gasoline and the other combustables which it contains. But in the Yakataga field, about 150 miles southward, there are seepages of heavy asphalt base oil quite suitable for fuel. Under the recently enacted mineral land leasing law all of the oil lands of Alaska are now open to development, many prospecting permits have been issued, and in some places active drilling has commenced. If heavy deposits of oil are not uncovered many capitalists are destined to be disappointed and prominent geologists are due to have their reputations shattered. All of the oil fields where prospecting work is going on are contiguous to Dutch Harbor.

The fueling base at Dutch Harbor for commercial ships will give the United States a weapon with which to fight. This does not necessarily mean that British or Japanese ships will be refused coal there. That can be made to depend upon circumstances and their own behavior toward American shipping interests. This midway fueling base will place the Shipping Board and private American ship operators in a position to fight back if they are refused fuel or charged extortionate prices for it at British and Japanese stations. I am not saying that the British or the Japanese have discriminated against American ships, but I know of instances where American ships have been compelled to pay eight dollars a barrel for American fuel oil that was delivered from the American fields at two dollars a barrel. Further than that, American shipping men have been subjected to all kinds of delays. It may not be common practice, but I know of one American shipping man who started three ships across the Pacific with cargoes for Europe. Besides being compelled to pay about four times the regular rate for oil, his ships were delayed at every possible point all along the line between Tacoma and Lisbon. At Aden one ship was held for thirty days at a cost of $1,900 a day, while the agent cabled London to ascertain if he might sell a part of the oil which he had on hand and which he was furnishing to British and other vessels without question.

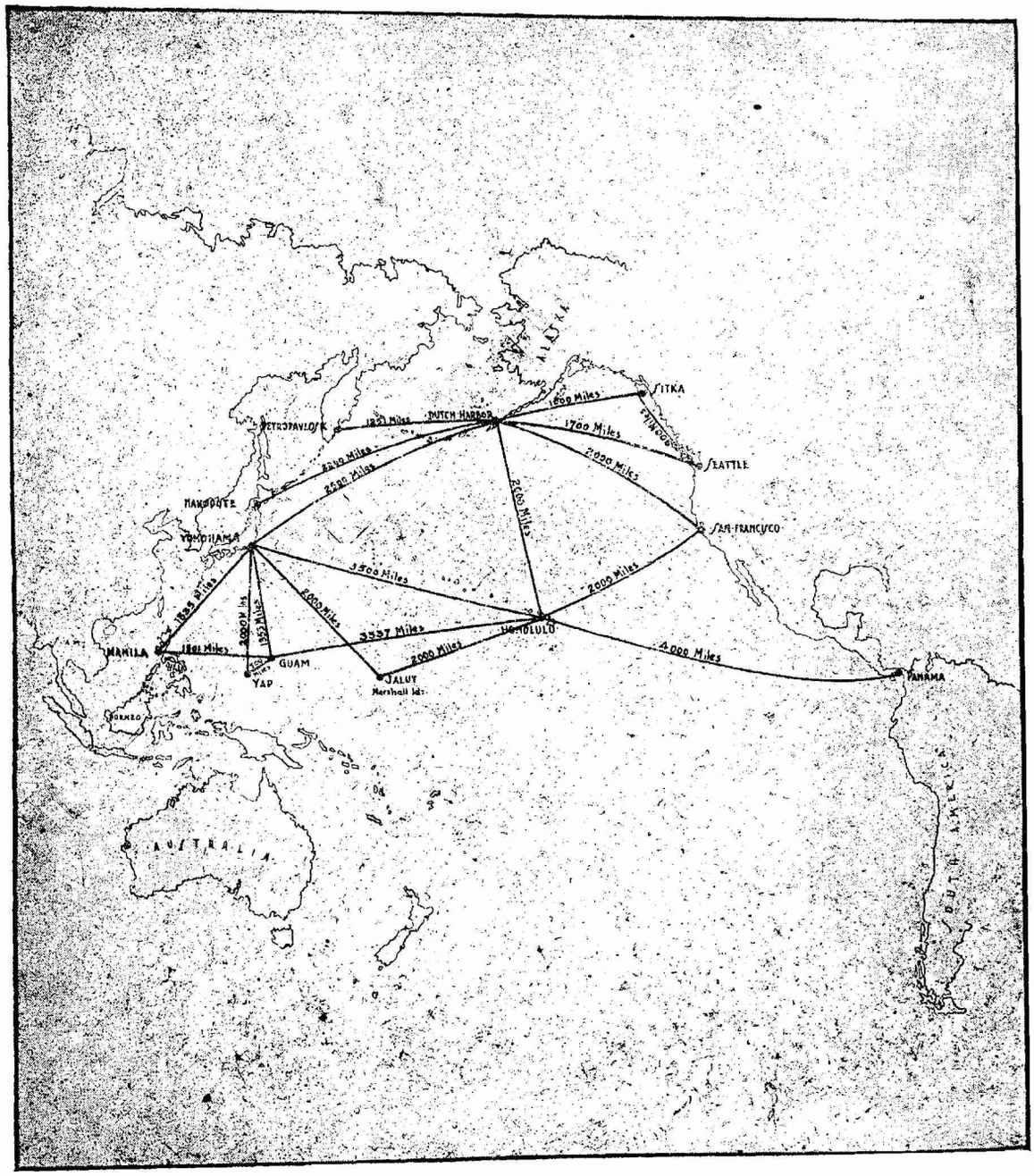


Diagram Showing Admirable Location of Dutch Harbor—the "Key to Pacific Shipping Supremacy."

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To be brutal and straightforward about it, a fueling base at Dutch Harbor would place American ships in a position where they can earn an additional 50 percent on the cost of the vessel each year. If the ships of other nations wish to be provided with fuel at this point, it should be on the distinct understanding that American ships will not be discriminated against in fueling at ports controlled by their competitors.

Another important factor in world commerce is the question of cable communication. At present the United States is at a decided disadvantage. This is not an assertion that either the British or Japanese interests which control the Pacific cables have taken advantage of information sent by cable that was not intended for their ears. But they are in a position to do so, if they be so inclined, and on a recent trip to the Orient I heard numberless stories of American business men and American ships losing business to their competitors through leakage of cabled information. The occurrences related to me may have been purely accidental, but I was struck by the remarkable concidences that while important business cables were delayed from ten to twenty days, the man who wanted to tell his mother-in-law that the baby had a tooth got his message through on time.

However, whether these cable delays have been accidental, due to a rush of other business or other causes, makes no difference. The situation will not exist very much longer. There is every reason to hope that the United States within a short time will have a cable of its own, beginning at Seattle and ending at Manila. It will be 3,000 miles shorter than the present one, and will run on an all-American plan. If the present plans are adopted, the line will run from Seattle to Sitka, Alaska, thence to Dutch Harbor, thence along the Aleutian Islands, and thence to Manila, with a spur to Yokohama and Vladivostok from Dutch Harbor. Besides being much shorter than the present cable, the new one will have loops of lesser distance and therefore less resistance. In other words by reason of the number of short spans, it will carry about twice as much business an hour. The bill which provides for the construction of this cable is now in the hands of the Senate Commerce Committee and was the cause of a recent communication from President Harding to that body.

Although I dislike to destroy a popular illusion, I think it should be stated parenthetically, that Alaska, or at least that part of the territory dealt with in this article, is not the wilderness of ice and snow that it has been pictured. The Kuro Siwo or Japan Current, crosses the Pacific about one hundred miles northward of Dutch Harbor and not enough ice to frappe a drink has ever been found southward of that point. Ships have followed the great Northern Circle course to the Orient for more than half a century past and the first iceberg has yet to be encountered. Sea ice from the Arctic, which floats into Bering Sea every winter, melts when it strikes the northern limits of the Japan Current.

Several years ago I had occasion to look up the metorological records of this region. Sitka, which is in the same latitude as Dutch Harbor was the only place where records of the temperature had been kept over a long period of years. By comparison I found that for fourteen years there never had been a week in winter when the average temperature was as cold as New York or Washington, nor had there been a week in summer when the thermometer at Sitka rose as high as New York or Washington. But that is incidental.

Alaska contains an abundance of natural resources, such as timber, water-power, copper, iron, coal and fisheries, the development of which will cut an important figure in the economics of the United States, and the territory appears also destined to play a vitally important part in American naval strategy and in the building up of an overseas commerce that will maintain the American merchant marine on the Pacific.

Dutch Harbor is the keystone of this naval and commercial arch.

Washington, D. C. July 31, 1921.

Current Press Opinion on Far Eastern Affairs

The Restoration of Shantung

The open solicitation on the part of the Japanese Minister at Peking, acting under the specific instructions of Tokio, of direct negotiations for the restoration of Tsingtau to China on a basis that is anything but unconditional, has served to intensify the popular outcry in China against any negotiations of the kind while the bitter lessons learned at Versailles are responsible for the unanimous opinion that in view of Japan's strenuous efforts to hoodwink the people by means of organised propaganda, China should now earnestly take such steps as are essential to keep the world will informed of the various bearings of those Far Eastern questions which concern Sino-Japanese relations, with special reference to the dark doings of the Japanese in this country after the outbreak of the World War, in

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the firm belief that by setting forth far and wide the story of the unvarnished truths that constitute China's case against Japan, China will unfailingly enlist the genuine sympathy and moral support of the world whereas a garbled version of the facts such as that which unrepentant Japan would place before the Court of International Opinion, could not but raise in the breasts of world critics sentiments of grave doubt and strong suspicion.

The *Shang Pao* finds it necessary to challenge the *Hsin She Hui* (New Society) of Peking over the same problem that has been a subject of vigorous controversy between itself and the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* of Shanghai, namely that for certain reasons it would be worth while to conduct direct negotiations with Japan. The *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* helped to end the controversy by assuming the viewpoint that direct negotiations would hardly pass the stage of theory on the ground that unless solicited, Japan would not first approach China. Since the reverse of this prediction has happened, it remains to be seen whether the *Chung Hua Hsin Pao* will renew its defeated recommendations once more. The *New Society* is a new daily journal published in Peking and is edited by Hu Lin, who speaks Japanese fluently and for that reason is abreast with Japanese press views, and who is also the chief promoter of the Kuo Wen News Agency, a branch of which has recently been established in Shanghai. The advocacy of direct negotiations has, according to the *Shang Pao*, brought adverse comment in Peking against the *New Society*. To quote the *Shang Pao*: "The *New Society* has nothing optimistic to say about the outcome of direct negotiations with Japan but it recommends the attempt on three grounds which may be summarised as follows:—

"(a) Too much confidence cannot be attached to the Pacific Conference. (See *New Society* editorials for Sept. 22 and 23.)

"(b) China should not withhold from Japan the present opportunity to express her sentiments of sincere goodwill towards this country.

"(c) After Japan has manifested her insincerity, the fruitless negotiations will lend strength to China's case at Washington against Japanese aggression. (See *New Society* editorial for Sept. 27)

"It would make tedious reading if we were to repeat what has already been said about the numerous reasons why the scheme of direct negotiations with Japan is unthinkable. We have at no time suggested that reliance on the Pacific Conference to vindicate China's rights is perfectly safe but the point on which we have emphasized and still do emphasize is that once China enters into direct negotiations with Japan, China makes her policy inconsistent with her act in refusing to sign the German Peace Treaty, and moreover her action could easily be misinterpreted as signifying her acquiesence to the Twenty-One Demands. Our Peking contemporary supports the plea of direct negotiations with arguments such as these: 'Japan will embarrass the Chinese Delegates by proclaiming that she had offered to restore Tsingtau to China but the offer was rejected. 'Japan would in secret influence Great Britian and the United States against China.' 'Japan's relations with Great Britain and America are so complicated that these two Western Powers would hardly wish, for the

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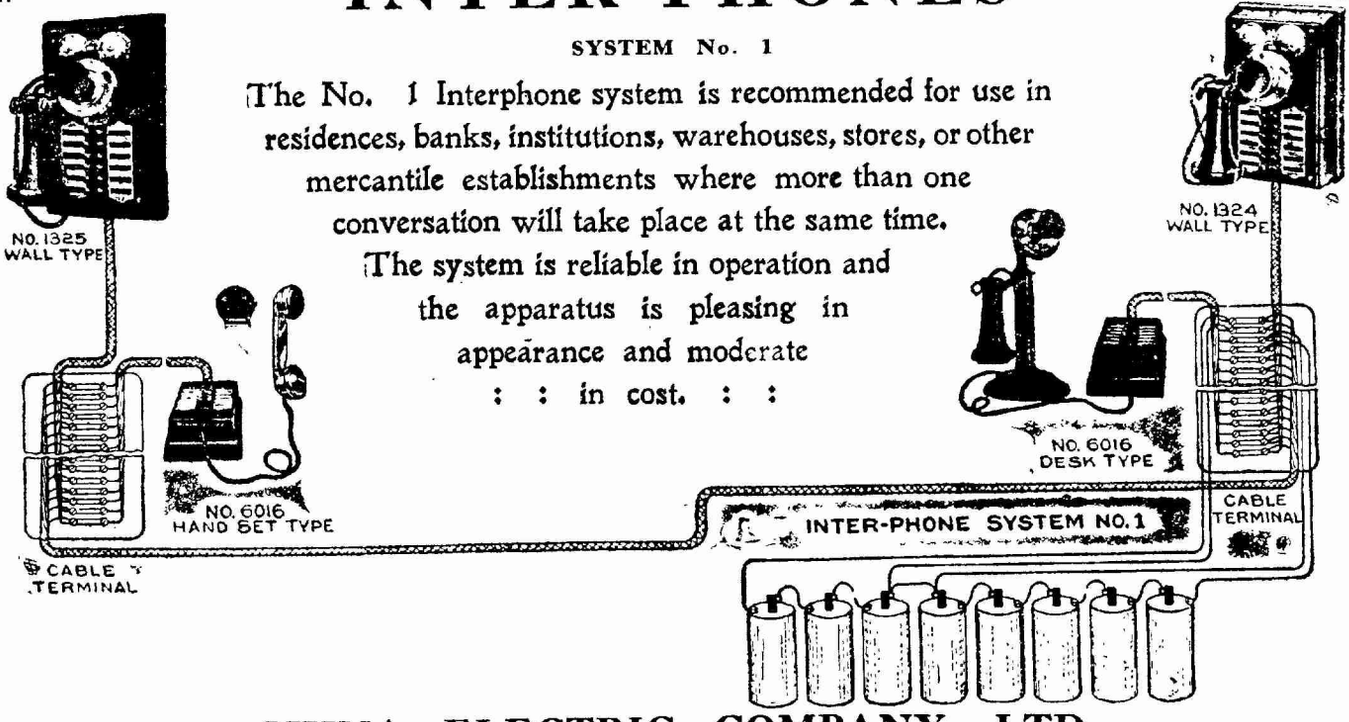

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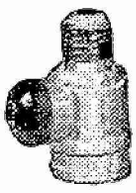
sake of China, to injure their friendship for Japan.' 'The hope of an unconditional surrender of Tsingtau is a barren hope.' All of which points to the fundamental argument, namely, that China's efforts to secure justice at the Washington Conferences will be attended with difficulties of a seemingly insuperable nature. But has our contemporary considered another factor of the issue, which is that if under the searching eyes of the delegates of civilized nations, Japan will attempt to get Great Britain and America on her side, in order to defeat China's effort to secure a full measure of justice, how very small indeed is the chance of China receiving fairplay when she enters into private discussions with her militarily stronger neighbour?"

The *Sin Wan Pao* calls attention to the dangers of Japanese press propaganda, especially in connection with the talk of direct negotiations. It expresses its surprise thus: "It is well known that Japan is striving to bring about direct negotiations before the Washington Conferences come on, and yet this distinct move on the part of the Japanese Cabinet has been interpreted as a measure merely to show forth the attitude of the Japanese Government and not intended to effect negotiations with China. Again we are told that if the Peking Government seeks direct negotiations, Japan would be prepared to name her conditions. There are certain pro-Japanese propagandists who clamor for direct negotiations. But what they say cannot be construed as representing the public opinion of the Chinese people. Moreover, the Minister of Foreign



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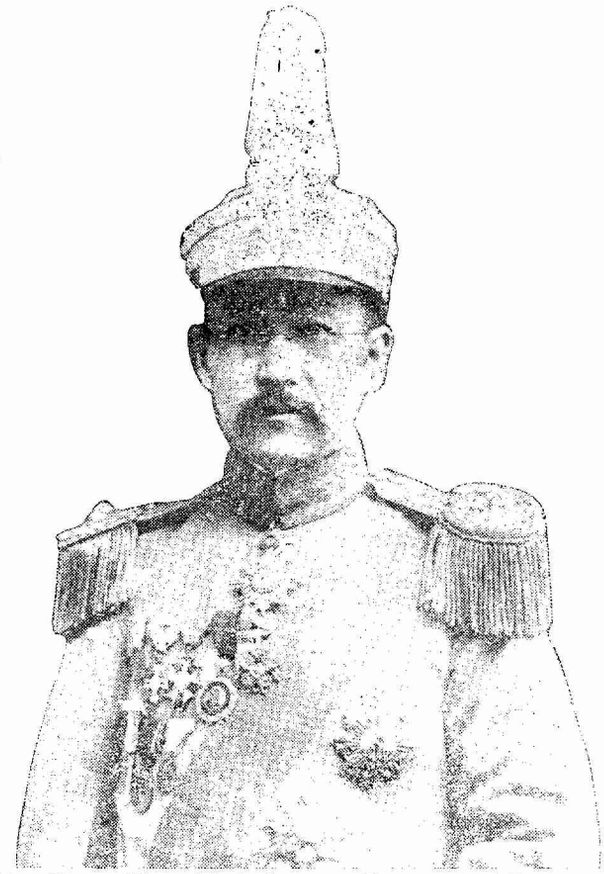
Affairs, in his diplomatic language, has already assured Mr. Obata that the government will shape its attitude in dealing with Japan's offer of conditional surrender of Tsingtau according to the popular views on the subject, which is another way of saying that the offer is rejected. How lame are the excuses on which the Japanese editorial allegations are made!"

The *Shih Pao* strongly recommends the organization of popular associations for the discussion of the issues that affect Chinese sovereign rights at the Washington Conferences. It says: "That the destiny of China is to be affected by the Pacific Conference is a foregone conclusion. We are surprised to see that apart from the several organizations that have taken up the discussions in earnest, discussions of which we are only partially informed, the percentage of the population of Shanghai that has taken up a thorough study of these problems is comparatively small. And if preparedness is essential to victory, then the people here should bestir themselves to dig deep into the problems so as to arrive at a thorough understanding to their significance in the light of the international situation of to-day."

F. Z.

Who's Who in China



Dr. Chuan Shao-ching, Surgeon-General and President of the Army Medical College

(全紹清字希伯)

Dr. Chuan Shao-ching was born at Wanping-hsien, Chihli on July 12, 1883. He studied medicine at the Peiyang Medical College, Tientsin, where he graduated in 1904. The following year he was attached to the Chinese Imperial Mission to Tibet as a doctor. He accompanied the same mission to India.

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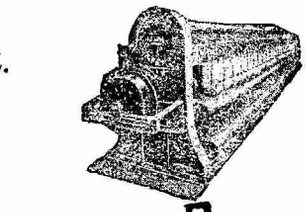

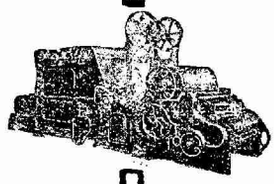

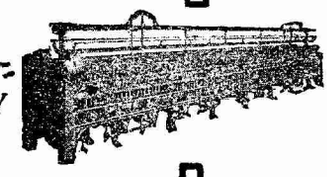

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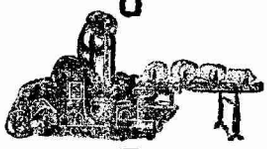

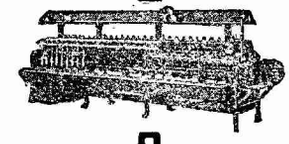

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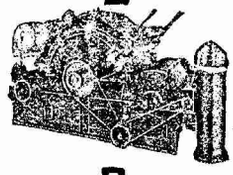

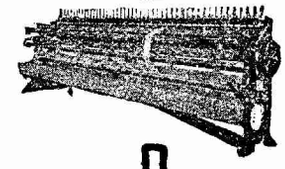

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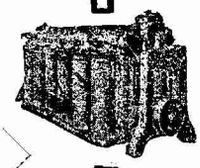

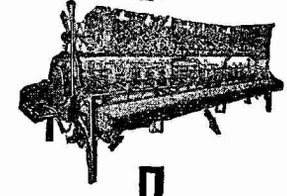

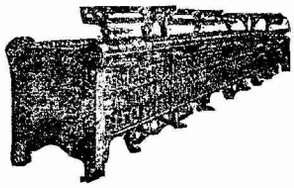

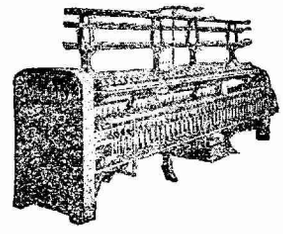

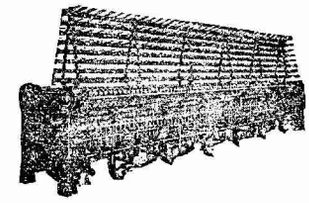

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Returning to China he became professor of anatomy and medicine at the Peiyang Medical College. He remained with that college until 1910, and in 1911 played a prominent part in the campaign against the plague in North Manchuria.

Dr. Chuan went to America for advanced studies and spent one year at John Hopkins University in 1912, and spent another year at the sanitary school at Harvard University. While studying in America, he was appointed by the Chinese government to attend the Congress of International Red Cross in 1912, and the International Congress of Medicine in London in 1913.

Returning to China after the London Congress Dr. Chuan was again appointed Professor of Medicine at the Peiyang Medical College. A little later he became Surgeon-General of the Chinese Army and director of the Army Medical College. Since 1914 he has been holding both positions concurrently.

During General Chang Hsun's monarchical movement in 1917, he was councillor to the Ministry of War, and was attached to Marshal Tuan's army as a secretary. In 1918 he was sent to Suiyuan to fight the plague and fought it successfully.

In April 1921 he was appointed by the government as special delegate to the International Congress of Medicine and Pharmacy which is to be held at Brussel, Belgium, in September. Dr. Chuan is a director of the North China Star, an English paper at Tientsin, and is popular with young educated men of China.

American Women In Shanghai Plan Many Activities For Club

According to plans made by the members of the American Woman's Club the coming club year promises to be one of the largest in the history of the club. Detailed programs will be given out by the chairman of the various departments at the initial meeting of the club on Tuesday afternoon October 4, 4:30 o'clock, at the Carlton Cafe, Shanghai.

Mrs. F. J. Raven, who has been actively connected with the club since its organization, is the new president and will assume office on October 4.

The following new officers will take charge of their duties also at the first meeting on Tuesday:

Mrs. M. F. Perkins, vice-president; Mrs. H. P. Sailor, second vice-president; Mrs. R. T. Bryan, recording secretary; Mrs. Philip H. Dunbar, corresponding secretary; Mrs. R. B. Lunkley, treasurer; Mrs. D. D. Patterson, librarian. The new directors to serve for the year are: Mrs. F. R. Sites, Mrs. R. W. Squires, Mrs. N. E. Lurton and Mrs. A. P. Parker. The following are members of the courtesies committee: Mrs. C. T. Linn, Mrs. G. T. Challoner, Mrs. R. R. Ashton, Mrs. G. T. Armstrong, and Mrs. J. H. Gray.

The new members of the membership and publicity committee are: membership committee, Mrs. M. T. Stauffer, Mrs. Harry S. Janes, Mrs. W. A. Main, Mrs. F. P. Bills, and Mrs. J. T. VanWickel. Those serving on the publicity committee are: Mrs. W. W. Bartlett, one year term; Mrs. A. M. Massey, two year term; and Miss M. Powell, three year term.

18-126

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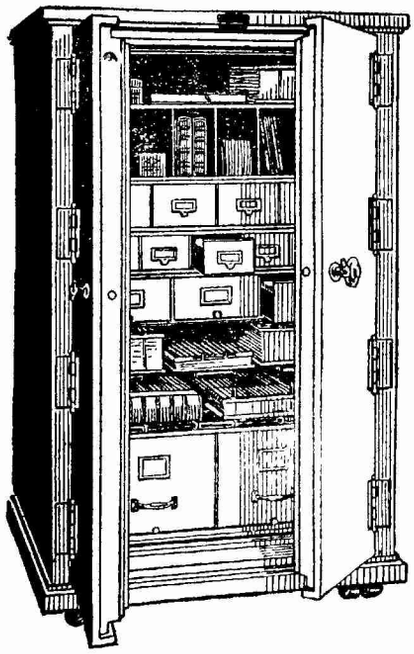

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Vice-President of Pacific Mail Steamship Company Resigns

His resignation becoming effective September 1, John H. Rossiter, vice-president of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, severed his long connection with that firm, of which he has been general manager, last month. Mr. Rossiter pointed out in his letter of resignation the reasons for taking this action.

T. A. Graham has been appointed general manager of the firm succeeding Mr. Rossiter. In 1919 he was assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern Pacific Railway and since that time has received promotions up to the present position.

Men and Events

Dr. W. G. Hiltner has returned to Shanghai after several weeks vacation at Kuling, accompanied by his family.

Maurice H. Mendelson, of Mendelson and Company of New York, importers, is in Shanghai on business. Mr. Mendelson is stopping at the Astor House.

T. E. Doremus of the Dupont Company, arrived in Japan on the *s. s. Hawkeye State* and will return to Shanghai early in October. Mr. Doremus has been in America on a short business trip.

The Reason

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Not what you **see** but what is **concealed** within the case differentiates the Yale lock from other kinds.

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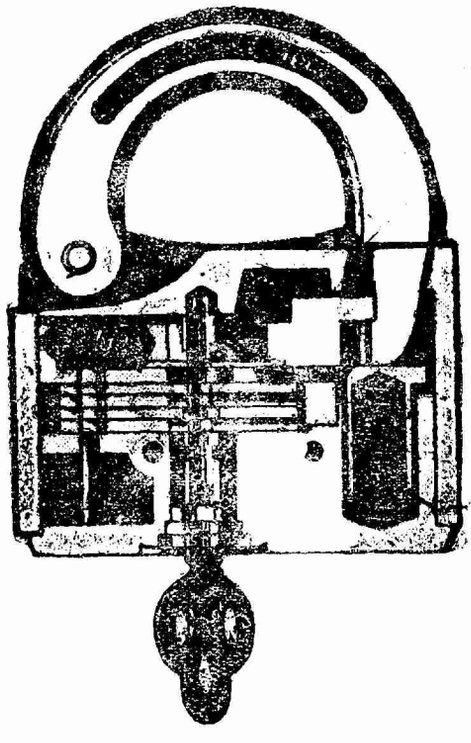

In this mechanism is **strength**—Strength to resist an attack of force when wires and false keys have failed. In this strength and perfect workmanship is **your** security; the security you buy when you insist on Yale products.

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Manila, Singapore, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.
For San Francisco
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 8. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, September 6. (105)
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
From San Francisco
Golden State, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (105)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.
From Seattle
Wenatchee State, Shanghai, Nov. 1. (1)
Hawkeye State, Shanghai, September 14. (1)
From New York
Yokohama, Kobe, S'hai, H'kong, Manila and Java Ports
From San Francisco
West Carnona, Shanghai, Sept. 24. (5)
West Jappa, Shanghai, Oct. 20. (15)
West Calera, Shanghai, Oct. 15. (5)
For Los Angeles & San Francisco
West Jena, Shanghai, Sept. 17. (5)
West Henshaw, Shanghai, Oct. 10. (5)
From Seattle
Delight, Shanghai, Nov. 10. (15)
West Islip, Shanghai, Oct. 15. (15)
For Seattle
West Jessup, Shanghai, Sept. 25. (15)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Vancouver
For Seattle
West Jester, Shanghai, Sept. 20. (15)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar, Chingwantao, Dairen.
From Portland Ore.
West Keats, Shanghai, Nov. 14. (10)
West Kader, Shanghai, Oct. 24. (10)
Vinita, Shanghai, October 3. (10)
West Navaria, Shanghai, December 5. (10)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila, Dairen
For Portland, Ore.
Pawet, Shanghai, September 29. (1)
West Navaria, Shanghai, Sept. 18. (1)
From Portland, Ore.
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai.
From New York
Duquesne, Shanghai, September 17. (5)
"Closer Trade Relations Bet
Mean Greater Prosperi
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ducts of American industries taking annually millions of dollars worth of American machinery, steel, mineral oils, tobacco, electrical and railway materials, lumber, and cotton. China is now purchasing about 17 per cent of her needs in the United States. The trade between China and America has much more than doubled in the last ten years.

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PASSENGER SERVICES

Key number in parenthesis following ship's name indicates name, address and telephone of steamship company in list at bottom of this column.

From San Francisco

Golden States, Shanghai, Sept. 21. (105)

For San Francisco

Golden State, Shanghai, October 6. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai. Nov. 12. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Nov. 20. (105)
Hawkeye State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)
Honolulu, Kobe, Shanghai, Manila, Hongkong.
Golden State, Shanghai, Oct. 8. (105)
Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong, Manila.

From Seattle

Hawkeye State, Shanghai, September 13. (1)

For Seattle

Keystone State, Shanghai, Sept. 15. (1)
Hawkeye State, Shanghai, Oct. 4. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Oct. 25. (1)

For Hongkong via MANILA

Hawkeye State, Shanghai, Sept. 15. (1)
Silver State, Shanghai, Octeber 6. (1)
Golden State, Shahghai, Sept. 20. (105)
Empire State, Shanghai, Oct. 23. (105)
Hoosier State, Shanghai, Oct. 31. (105)

HAWAII, PHILIPPINES, EAST INDIES.

Honolulu, Manila, Saigon, Colombo, Calcutta, Singapore.

From San Francisco.

Granite State, Manila, (105)
Creole State, Manila, (105)
Wolverine State, Manila, (105)

(1) The Admiral Line
Nanking and Kiangsi Roads, Shanghai. C. 5971
Manila, Hongkong, Kobe, Yokohama, Seattle, New York.

(5) Struthers and Dixon
7 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, C. 2557.
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, Batavia, San Francisco, Seattle, New Orleans, New York.

(10) China Pacific Company,
6 Kiukiang Road, (4th floor), Shanghai. C 463-4
Yokohama, Kobe, T'tsin, Dairen, T'tao, Portland.

(15) American Trading Company,
53 Szechuen Road, Shanghai. C. 944-5
Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong, Manila, New York, Seattle, San Francisco.

(105) Pacific Mail Steamship Company,
18 Nanking Road, Shanghai. C 5056-5053
Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Manila, Tientsin, Singapore, Colombo, Calcutta, San Francisco, Baltimore, New York, etc.

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Paid-Up Capital.....$1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund.....$ 124,000.00

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Deputy Managing Director: Nieh Chi-wei

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Peking	Wusieh	Shasi
Hankow	Hangchow	Wuhu
Nanking	Ningpo	London
Yangchow	Shaoshing	New York
Hsuchow	Canton	San Francisco
Pengpu	Hongkong	Boston
Changchun	Changteh	Tokio
Antung	Chengchow	Kobe
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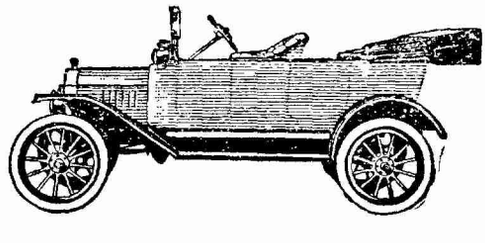

Arthur Bassett, of the British American Tobacco Company, is planning to sail for America about October 15, on the *s. s. Empress of Russia*, on home leave. Mrs. Bassett will accompany him.

Allen G. Loehr departed for America on the *s. s. Keystone State* on Wednesday, September 14, accompanied by Mrs. Loehr and family. Mr. Loehr's address in America will be Birmingham, Alabama.

C. V. Starr, general manager of the American-Asiatic Underwriters Association, Shanghai, left on a three weeks business trip to Harbin and Vladivostok, on Tuesday, September 13.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Advertising Club will be held at the Chinese Y. M. C. A., 120 Szechuen Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, September 15. As this is preparatory to launching the new work for the coming year, it is sincerely hoped that all members of the committee will be present on this occasion.

Dr. Frank G. Haughwout, of Manila, is expected in Shanghai within a short time enroute to Peking from Manila, where he will represent the Philippines in the medical conference, held in connection with the inauguration of the Union Medical College under the auspices of the Rockefeller Foundation. Dr. Haughwout is a bacteriologist of the Bureau of Science, Manila.

General Leonard Wood, W. Cameron Forbes and party are expected to arrive from Manila on Saturday, September 17, enroute to Peking and while in Shanghai will be guests of honor of the American Association of China and the American Chamber of Commerce, at a dinner-dance at the Carlton Cafe, on Saturday evening at 8 o'clock. A party of representatives of the Chinese government from Peking will arrive here shortly to meet the party and will be accompanied by Lt. Col. Walter S. Drysdale, Military Attache, Peking.

Notices for a general meeting of the Shanghai Mutual Telephone Company, Ltd., have been sent out for Friday afternoon, October 17, at the office of the company, at 4 o'clock, 24A Kiangse Road, Shanghai. The consideration and passing of subjoined resolutions with amendments and alterations will be discussed. The resolution that the capital of the company be increased to Taels 2,000,000 by the creation of twenty thousand new shares of fifty taels each in addition to the twenty thousand like shares already existing, will be brought up.

George Woodruff, president of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill., recently arrived in Shanghai on a short business trip. Mr. Woodruff is one of the leading and progressive bankers of Central United States and comes to China as a representative of the Illinois Chamber of Commerce in the interests of the business men of Illinois for the purpose of studying business and industrial conditions, especially in their relation to the opportunities existing for closer relations, Mr. Woodruff is planning to depart for America on Saturday, September 17, on the *s. s. Empress of Asia.*

The Shanghai Testing House, a joint Chinese and American corporation established for the testing of China raw silks for the American and European markets will soon be in full operation. Two shipments of the machinery have been received from the United States and the third shipment will arrive during the latter part of the month. The European shipment of machinery

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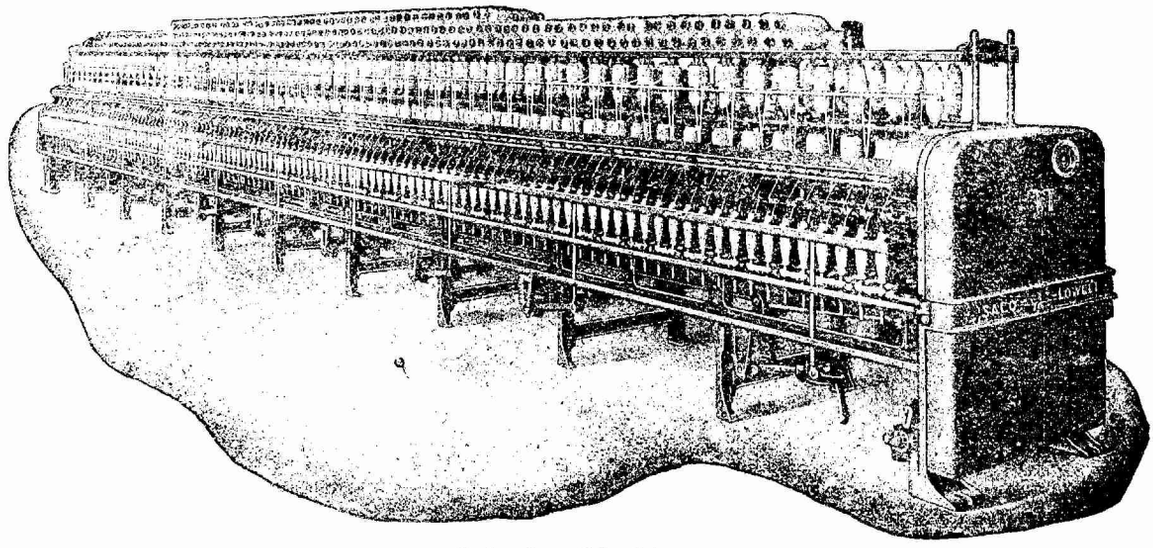

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SHANGHAI

is due to arrive on October 8. Benjamin F. Barnes of the U.S. Testing Company, New York, who will be permanent manager of the Shanghai Testing House and is expected to arrive within a month. D. S. Douty, general manager of the U. S. Testing Company, is in charge in Shanghai at the present time and will remain on until spring.

News from North China

A women's daily will be published in Peking in the near future. It is to be edited by several girl students of the Peking Higher Normal College.

The Chinese government has decided to place the astronomical instruments restored by Germany on exhibition for ten days under the control of the Ministry of Education.

The Peking government will in the near future publish a *Weekly Official Gazette* in addition to the daily publication. It has not yet been announced the date of the first issue.

B. W. Fleisher, publisher of the *Japan Advertiser* and Far East representative for the *Philadelphia Public Ledger Syndicate*, arrived in Peking on the evening of September 7, on a business trip in the interest of his publications.

The famous Chinese actor Mei Lan-fang is planning to establish a modern dramatic school at Peking. His proposal has met with the approval of well known dramatic critics and also has the support of his fellow craftsmen.

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Wang Chi-tseng has been appointed Special Envoy to convey China's congratulations to Mexico on the occasion of the centenary of the Mexican Republic, the official celebration of which will last from September 10 to 30.

Dr. C. C. Wang has been asked by the Ministry of Communications to take the post of the vice-chairman of the Pacific Conference Committee newly formed in the Ministry to study the questions for the approaching conference.

The National Chamber of Commerce was scheduled to hold its annual meeting in Hankow this fall, but owing to the political trouble there the meeting has been postponed. It is now proposed to hold the meeting in Peking.

Huang Tsung-fa of the Waichiaopu, has been appointed to be a member of the board of directors of Tsing Hua College in succession of Dr. Philip K. C. Tyau, who is leaving Peking shortly to take up his post as Minister at Havana.

According to *Chen Pao*, the Ministry of Commerce and Agriculture was too late in telling the merchants and workmen to send their products to Holland for the International Products Exhibition to be held there in a few days.

Sister O'Connell Joannes, sister of Charity of St, Vincent de Paul and sister of Cardinal O'Connell of the Archdiocese of Boston, died on the afternoon of August 24, at the General Hospital, Tientsin, after an illness of fifteen days.

The government contemplates nominating General Tang Tsai-li as Military Attache, Admiral Chen Kuang-tao Naval Attache, Li Ching-ming, Financial Attache and Lo Wen-kan, Judicial Attache, to the Chinese delegation to the Pacific Conference.

The North China International Famine Society has called a meeting in Peking for September 21, when one representative from every city is to come and assist in putting the society on a permanent basis. Tientsin will be representated by Liang Meng-ting and Dr. Lavington Hart.

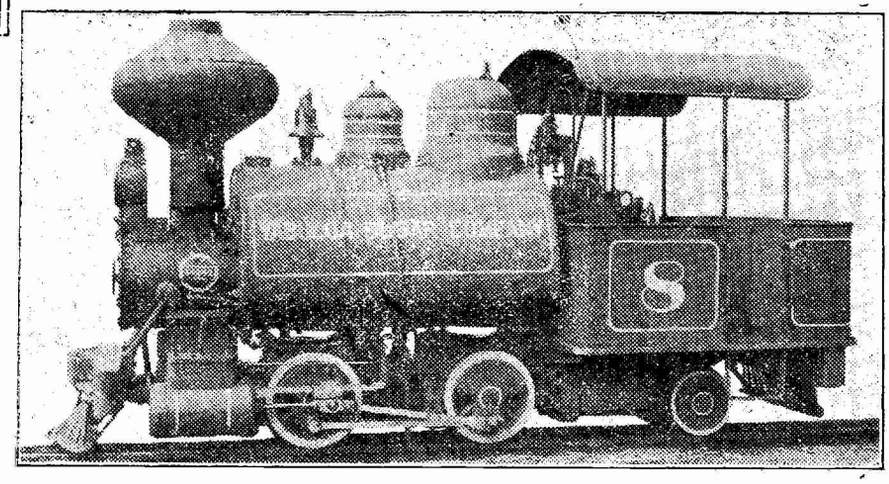
Mr. Plath of E. W. Frazar and Company, Tientsin, made the trip from Tientsin to Taku and return by Dodge Brothers motor car last Sunday. Because of the bad condition of the roads, a trip of thiry-six miles was made in not less than three hours and thirty minutes.

The Ministry of Communications had originally planned to put up a telegraph line from Shihchiachuang to Tehchow. However, it was decided later to build a railway between these two places. In consequence of this, the route of the planned line was changed to run to Tsangchow instead of Tehchow.

Chiang Yung, the chairman of the Law Codification Commission, has sent in his resignation and Lo Wen-kan, vice-president of the Law Academy, has been appointed to succeed him. The commission is now engaged in the study of questions connected with extraterritoriality.

For the first time in the history of China, an airplane recently formed a part of the cortege of a funeral in Peking. The occasion was the funeral of the mother of General Pan Chu-ying, the new director of the Aeronautical Department. The employment of

BALDWIN



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BOOKS ON CHINA

China, An Interpretation, by Bashford. An enlarged and revised edition..... $ 8.00

Annals and Memoirs of the Court of Peking, by E. Backhouse and J. O. P. Bland..... $10.00

Outlines of Chinese Art, by Ferguson..... $ 6.00
(Painting, Calligraphy, Bronzes, Jade, etc.

On the Trail of the Opium Poppy, by Sir Alexander Hosil..2 vol.. $13.00
(A narrative of travel in opium producing provinces of China.)

The Oriental Policy of the United States, by Henry Chung..... $ 4.00
(The Eastern Viewpoint.)

The China Year Book, 1921-22.. $10.00

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18-138

government service planes on such an occasion has been criticized.

All negotiations between China and the Far Eastern Republic, including discussions regarding a trade agreement, the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Urga question, have ceased, due to the inability of the two parties to reach an agreement on the Paul Gray incident, which is now the only question at issue between China and Chita.

Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, the new American Minister to Peking, arrived at the Capital on the morning of September 3, and was met by many friends at the station. Dr. Schurman was accompanied by Mrs. Schurman and his two daughters, as well as by Major John Magruder, Assistant Military Attache to the legation.

The teachers of the eight government colleges of Peking have decided to conduct no entrance examinations and not to reopen their classes at the expiration of the summer vacation because the government has failed to live up to the terms of its settlement. The mediators are now trying to get the government to do something to appease the teachers.

The Peking branch of the Banque Industrielle de Chine has sent out the following notice: "Depositors and customers of the Banque Industrielle de Chine, Peking branch, are hereby requested to send in, without delay, detailed statements of their claims for all sums due them, deposits of any kind, unpaid drafts, transfers, etc. Printed forms may be obtained at the Banque's office."

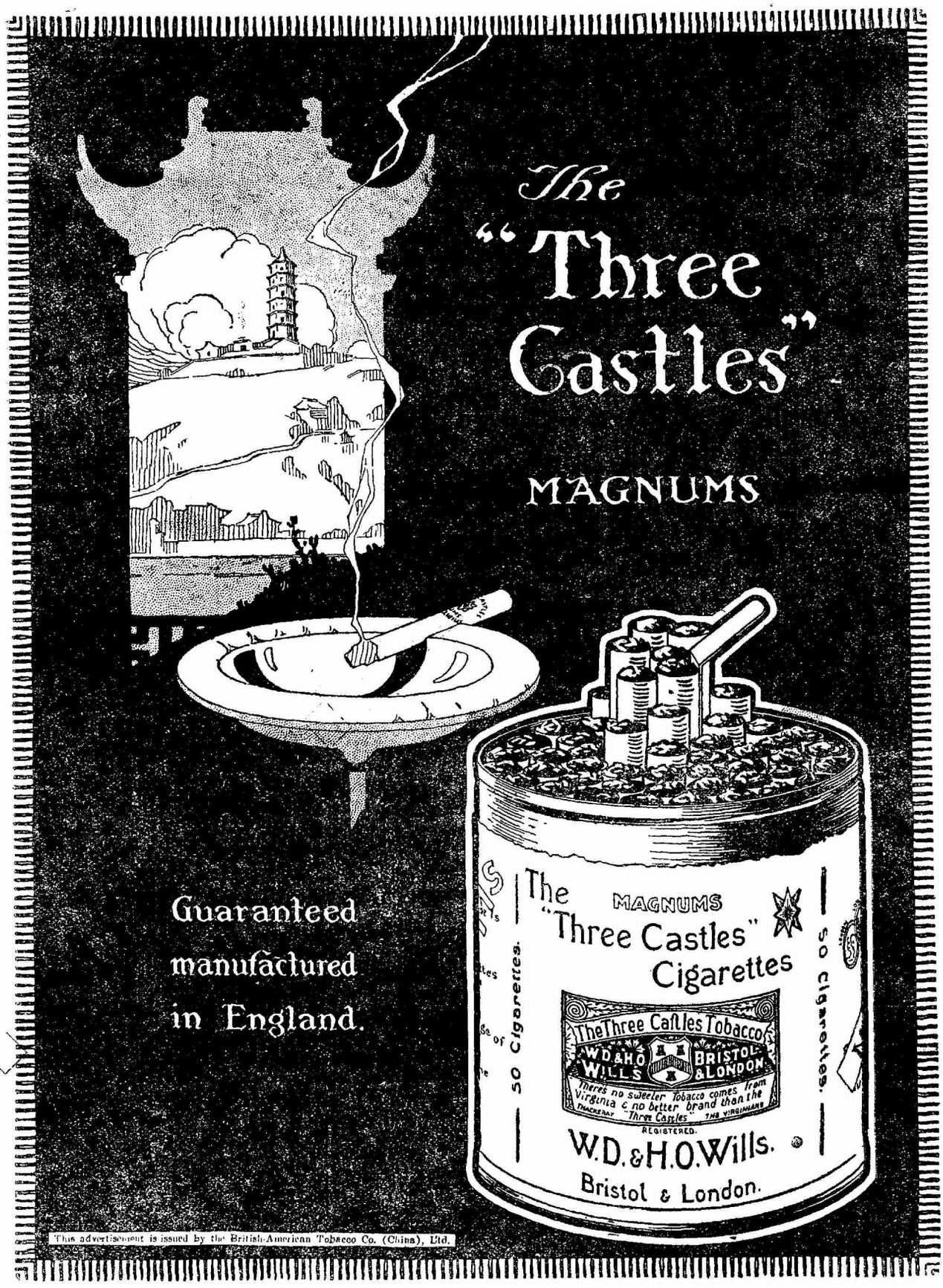
After strenuous efforts on the part of the Ministry of Communications, the Japanese Asiatic Development Company has finally consented to give another month's grace for the payment of interest and capital of the Nanchang-Kiukiang railway loan. It has been made clear, however, by the company that unless the proper payments are made within thirty days it will take over the management of the line.

At a recent meeting of the Diplomatic Corps measures for the protection of foreigners in Hankow and Ichang were discussed. The American envoy opposed the plan for an international settlement at Ichang and it was dropped. The meeting adjourned after a decision had been made to notify the Chinese government that no native troops should be permitted to come into the concessions in Hankow.

Reports that General Li Yuan-hung has consented to accept responsibility for bringing about a peaceful settlement of the Hupeh troubles were followed by the news that a number of political factions are supporting him and insisting that he should accept the chairmanship of the people's convention as a preliminary to being a candidate for the Presidency, to succeed Hsu Shih-chang.

Mr. Wilson, American Consul General at Tientsin, has returned from Tsinan and resumed his duties. The staff of the American Consulate General has been increased by the arrival of Vice-Consul Hugh C. McCarthy, detailed to duty in Tientsin. Mr. McCarthy was formerly stationed in the Department of State at Washington, and, prior to that, in the American Embassy at Mexico City.

The notorious Boxer ringleader, ex-Prince Tuan, was taken out of the Central Hospital by the police on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The Fu Chung Corporation has depots established at Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Pukow, Tientsin, Pao Ting Fu, Taokow and Lintsingchow, also interior agencies along the Tao-Ching, Kin-Han, Pienlo and Lunghai Railways, and along the main interior waterways from Honan Province. The present market is upwards of 1.200,000 tons per annum.

The Fu Chung Corporation is also prepared to act as Interior Agents in Honan Province for Manufacturers and Importers desiring to introduce their goods into the Interior.

All communications addressed to the General Managers, Chiaotso, Honan, will receive prompt attention.

FU CHUNG CORPORATION

Telegraphic Address: "Fuchung" Chiaotso.
Codes used: A. B. C. 5th Edition: and Bentleys.

18-140

the morning of August 31, and was sent to the home of his elder brother, Prince Tsai Yin, for temporary rest. The government has given him $2,000 for his travelling expenses from Peking to Sinkiang. Under the charge of Captain Kuei Yin of the Metropolitan Police, the party left Peking last Saturday.

The return of German property was officially announced recently. Return of private properties seems to depend on several factors. Houses at Peitaiho are not to be returned until the present tenants quit them. Houses in Tientsin are to be turned back to the German owners who recognize the leases made by the Chinese custodians. An interesting question is what will become of the A. B. C. Club, which has been occupying the premises of the Old German Club.

Captain Woodrow W. Woodbridge, of the Field Artillery, and Captain Norman Lee Baldwin, of the Signal Corps, of the American Army, will arrive in Peking about the middle of September, on a four year detail for the study of Chinese language. With the arrival of these officers, the staff of officers attached to the American Legation for language study will total six, the other four being Major Stilwell, Major Horsfall, Captain Tenney and Lieutenant Fisken.

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former Prime Minister of China, recently called on the Minister of Communications to discuss ways and means of raising sufficient funds to finance the construction of the highway between Tientsin and Peking. It has been Mr. Hsiung's conviction that the service of this road will not only benefit motor-owners, but will enable the inhabitants of the districts along this highway to have facilities of communication which the railway does not and cannot offer.

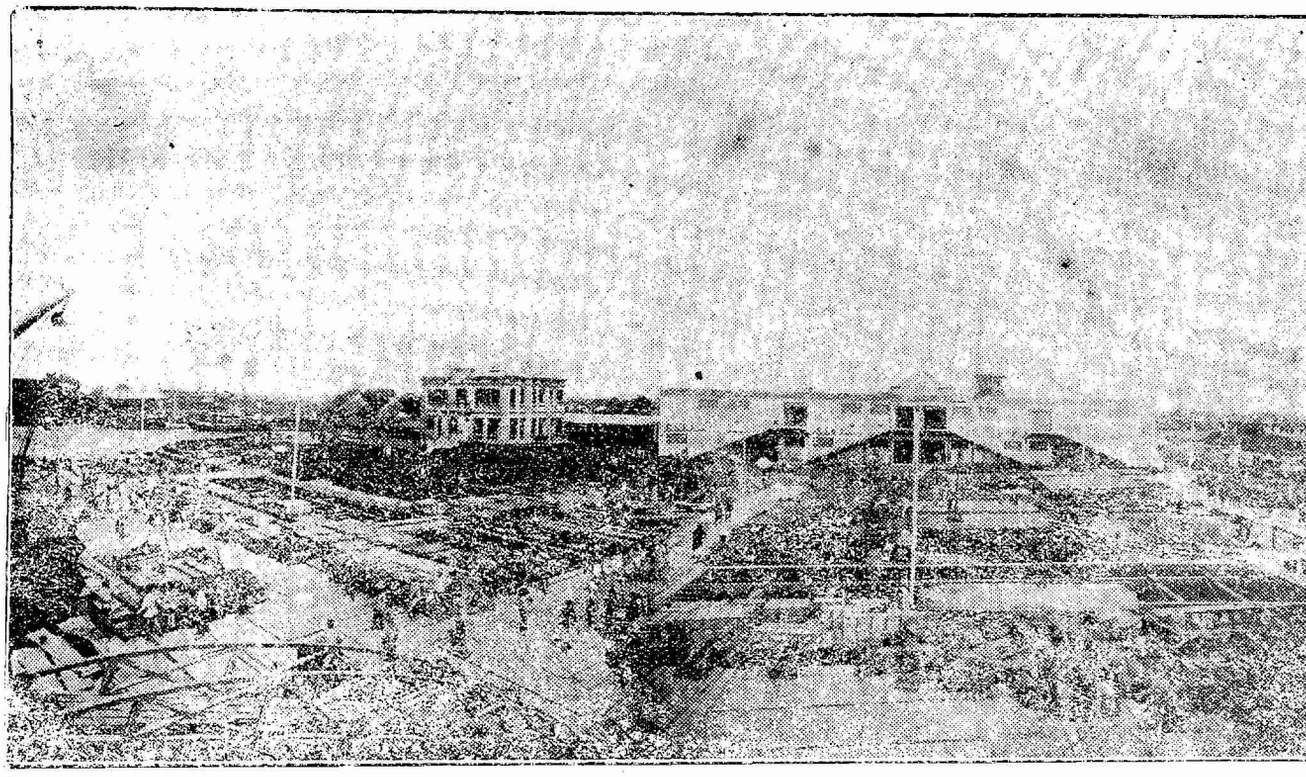
The newly-opened American Express Company branch in Peking is ready for business. It is under the management of S. F. Howard who has been connected with the company for many years in America and Europe. Through its connection with the other branches throughout the world, the Peking branch is in a position to do everything that any one can wish in matters connected with travelling and shipping.

Prominent men in Peking have issued a letter of protest to the government against the company that is said to have been formed for the purpose of developing fishing industry of the coast provinces by the Minister of the Navy and financed by Japanese money. Another protest to the same effect has been sent in by the Chihli Provincial Assembly. Among the prominent men who signed the protest from Peking, is Kao Chun-hsu, former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce.

The Waichiaopu has sent a telegram to the Chinese Consul in Chita stating that the Far Eastern Republic has explained its delay in returning Urga, Kiakta, etc, to China on the ground that Ungern and his bandits were at large and still menacing Chita, and that now Ungern has been captured and his band exterminated the time has come for the Chita government to fulfill its promise. The Consul is ordered to approach the Chita government on the subject and report the result at once.

Dr. W. W. Yen will be appointed the chief Chinese delegate to the Pacific Conference. The other principal members will be Dr. Wellington Koo,

Modern Fireproof Construction Assures Storage Safetv



View showing Robert Dollar Company Pai Lien Chien Wharf and Fireproof Concrete Go-down

THOUSANDS of dollars are lost in merchandise every year stored in makeshift or poorly constructed go-downs or warehouses. Recognizing the need of adequate protection for storage, the Robert Dollar Company offers for general storage its spacious reinforced concerete, fireproof go-down located at the Pai Lien Chien Wharf.

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18-141

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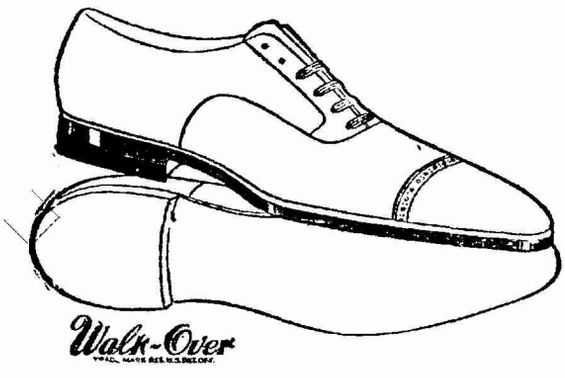

WALK-OVER SHOE STORE
24 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI, CHINA.

18-142

Alfred Sze, and Dr. Wang Chung-huai. The inclusion of Dr. Koo is a recent decision complying with the wishes of the general public. It is said that Dr. Yen has three conditions for his acceptance of the appointment, viz; (1) that the consent of Southwest to his appointment should be secured; (2) Dr. Koo and Mr. Sze should be appointed to assist him, and (3) the Peking government should make strong efforts to have the country united as quickly as possible.

Peking, September 1, 1921.

News from South China

A storm visited Canton the first four days of September, causing much damage to buildings, a loss of more than thirty junks of various sizes and a score of lives.

The Provincial Assembly of Kwangtung will meet in extra session on or about September 15, when it will begin to consider organic laws for the self-government of the districts.

American and other foreign gunboats having baseball teams may now have regular games in Canton with the Chinese. The *s. s. Pampanga* team in Canton meets the Cantonese, September 10.

St. Joseph's College at Hongkong on September 5 opened new class-rooms valued at more than $80,000. The Governor, officiating, expressed a willingness to see that more government grants will be effected when opportunity presents.

An expedition is being organized in Canton for the relief of Hunan and Hupeh from Northern militarism and the final attack on Peking. The extent of the preparation is great, judging from the side-lines, although secrecy is maintained.

Among the strikes still unsettled in Canton are the tea-leaves workers, the builders, and the fire-crackers skilled workers. The fire-crackers workers are trying to exclude women from the trade, and this is being strongly protested by the Canton Women's Guild or Union.

The Cantonese have organized in Canton a society to study the possible questions to come before the Pacific Conference at Washington. This society seems to agree that no Canton delegation should be officially sent to Washington unless same can be recognized.

The cholera epidemic in Canton is being well controlled by joint action of the Police and the Board of Health of the city, as the cases reported these days are not so numerous as a few weeks ago. The sale of cold drinks, uncooked food usually taken by local public, and other articles liable to transmit the disease are prohibited.

Lungchow, Kwangsi, the last stronghold of the remnants of Lu Yung-ting's Kwangsi militarists, is being surrounded by Cantonese Army to enforce the recent agreement of the Kwangsi-ites to disarm and disband themselves voluntarily. With the overthrowing of this remaining division of Lu's men, peace in Kwangsi will be assured.

The trade in South China still fails to show an improvement according to reports from commercial bodies, except in cotton yarn. In this respect, quota-

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SHANGHAI
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tions are No. 10s at $145 to $190, No. 12s $160 to $198, No. 16s $200 to $225, No. 20s at $210 to $240. During the last two weeks, some 11,500 bales arrived at Hongkong and about 5,000 bales were sold.

Madam Tang Wai Fong, a well-known leader of the Canton Women's Union, has been elected a member-at-large of the Advisory Council of the City of Canton. There will be thirty members in the Council, ten being appointed by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung. The women are trying to get the Governor to appoint another woman as one of the ten official members so that Madam Tang may not have to sit in the Council alone as the only one of her sex.

The schools opening in Canton September 1, for the fall term include two new institutions, the City Normal School and the Kwangtung University Preparatory School. The Kwangtung University is considering the reorganization of the Government High Normal School, the Government Law School, and the Government Agricultural College, or the Agricultural Department of Canton Christian College, as the departments of education, law and agriculture of the proposed university. A department of arts and science will be inaugurated as soon as possible.

Before October 10 next many districts in Kwangtung will have local self-government with a magistrate as chief executive and a legislative assembly all having been elected by the people. To assist the magistrate, there will be six bureaux, police, education, finance, public health, public utilities, and public works. The magistrate or chief executive will have but very little to do under the new system. There will be independent courts with judges and public procurators appointed by the higher judicial officials at Canton. Nowadays the district courts have the final decision in municipal and district elections, as they may set aside elections when irregularities are proven.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, President of the Constitutional government at Canton, on September 5, issued a declaration in connection with the Pacific Conference to be held at Washington, affirming that no settlement of the Far Eastern question is possible unless China is liberated from the policy of aggression expressed in the Twenty-One Demands and the series of secret agreements, loans and concessions contracted and granted by Hsu Shih-chang and his administration in favor of Japan and her nationals. To secure this liberation, China must be represented at the conference by delegation under direction of an administration that is not only the legal government of China but is not compromised vis-a-vis Japan. Hsu Shih-chang's administration is so committed and so compromised. This difficulty cannot be solved by any paper scheme of political unification and must be faced as a stern reality if China is to secure minimum justice at the conference. Hsu Shih-chang was Secretary of State of the administration which mismanaged the Twenty-One Demands negotiations, sacrificing vital Chinese interests to Japan. He and his administration concluded secret agreements of 1918 and other secret transactions jeopardizing the independence and integrity of China and interpreting the doctrine of the Open Door in favor of Japan. He is an illegal president because he has been elected by the Peking Parliament which he himself dissolved last year as illegal. On the other hand, the Canton government is entirely uncommitted vis-a-vis and foreign power. It is also legal government of the Chinese Republic because it has been established in pursuance of the government-making power vested by the Chinese Constitution in Parliament in session at Canton. The Manifesto ends with a declaration that unless a delegation from the Canton government participates in the Pacific Conference at Washington, none of its decisions relating to China shall be recognized as possessing any validity or force.

H. W.

Canton, September 6, 1921.

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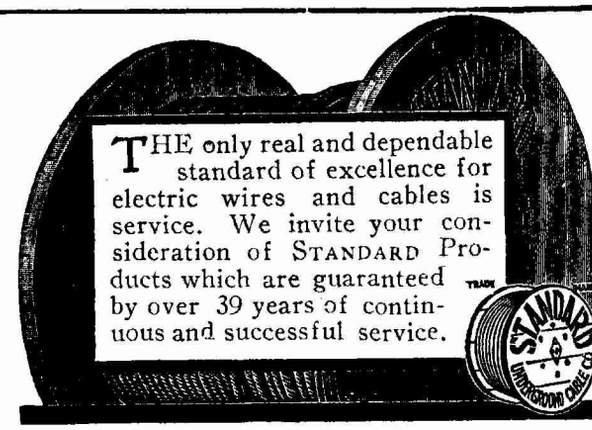

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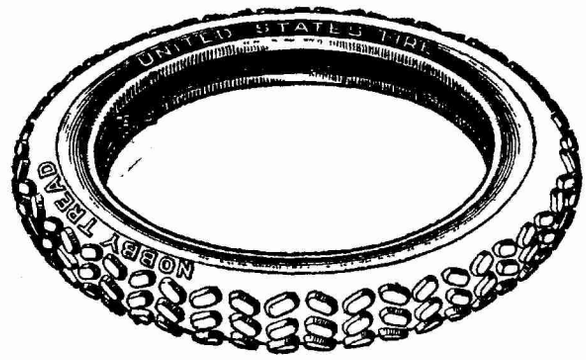

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATION

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

PEKING-HANKOW LINE

SHORT TERM BONDS

In 1915, the Peking-Hankow Railway has floated a loan amounting two millions and five hundred thousand dollars ($2,500,000) which has been over subscribed. Interests have been paid and bonds retired punctually

With a view to develop the traffic along its line, to strengthen the old bridge, to erect new bridges, to increase the efficiency of its administration, the Peking-Hankow Railway floats, with the approval of the Ministry of Communications, a new loan amounting to four millions dollars ($4,000,000), bearing an interest higher than the previous loan

Subscriptions will be taken place either at the Banks designated below, or at the Accounting Department of the Peking-Hankow Railway

The regulations governing the issurance of the bonds are as follows.

Regulations governing the Issurance of Peking-Hankow Railway Short-Term Bonds (*Improvement*)

Art 1 With a view to develop the traffic along its line, the Peking-Hankow Railway is authorized by the Ministry of Communications to float a short term loan, to be known as Peking-Hankow Railway Short Term Bonds

Art 2 That total amount of the bonds is fixed at four millions dollars ($4,000 000) Peking currency

Art 3 The denominations of the bonds are of four kinds: namely, $10,000 $1,000 $100, and $50.

Art 4 Interest for the bonds is 0 8% monthly.

Art. 5 Subscriptions will be taken place within one month and half, that is, from August 16th to September 30th, the tenth year of Chinese Republic

Art 6 The term of the bonds is four and half years Interest for the first six months shall be paid in advance at the time of subscription In every six months $500,000 bonds shall be retired in every six months by drawing, until the total issue shall be retired on March 31, the 15th year of Chinese Republic. The drawing shall be taken place on March 15 and September 15 of every year, supervised by representatives from the Ministry of Communications.

Art. 7 Subscriptions shall be closed at the end of September, the tenth year of Chinese Republic Subscriptions paid before this date shall receive a monthly interest of 0 8%, to be counted by days, from date of subscription to the end of Sept. which, together with the interest for the first six months (from November 1st, the tenth year of Chinese Republic, to March 31st, the eleventh year) shall be deducted from the amount of subscription at the time when payment is made Interest shall hereafter be paid semi-annually.

Art. 8 The bonds shall be sold at ninty-two dollars and eighty cents ($92.80) per every hundred dollars ($100), but shall be retired at the par value

Art. 9 Those bonds which have been drawn shall receive interests only up to the end of the term in which the drawing has taken place, whatever the date of payment will be

Art 10 Beginning from the time when subscription is closed, the Peking-Hankow Railway shall reserve every month $100,000 from its operating revenues, to be deposited in the following banks which shall act as its subscription agents, the Bank of China, the Bank of Communications, the Continental Bank, the Kincheng Banking Corporation, the Sing Hua Savings Bank, the Salt Bank, etc as guarantees for the payment of the bonds and interests.

Art 11 The above-mentioned banks shall act as the agents of the Peking-Hankow Railway for the sale of the Bonds But they shall from time to time advise with the Accounting Department of the Peking-Hankow Railway Interests shall be paid and bonds retired through the same banks

Art. 12 Detailed regulations governing the sale of the bonds shall be made separately

Art 13 The bonds shall not be registered in the name of the purchaser, but it may be so registered, if requested

Art. 14 The bonds shall be good for guarantee money of the employees of the Chinese Government Railways

Art. 15 The bonds shall be good for securities or guarantees of the contractors, merchants, and transportation companies who may have contracts with the Peking-Hankow Railway

Art. 16 The matured bonds and interest coupons shall be good for cash payment to the Peking-Hankow Railway

Art. 17 In case of loss or destruction by fire of the bonds the original owner or owners shall notify the police office at the place of his residence the number of the bonds and the conditions when they are lost or destroyed, and shall also notify the bank of issue At the same time, the facts shall be published in at least two daily newspapers After two months, the bank of issue shall certify the facts and request the Peking-Hankow Railway to issue new bonds to take the place of the lost or destroyed bonds Matured bonds not redeemed within five years, and interest coupons not redeemed within two years, shall be considered as void

Nota In case of dispute or disputes arising out of the interpretations of these regulations, the original Chinese version shall be considered as valid.

18-146

Week's News Summary

CHINA

September 8. Hankow report says fighting continues in Hupeh district with 200 Northern troops driven into Yangste and drowned, casualties totaling 10,000.

September 10. Peking reports says Japanese Minister has presented important note suggesting early opening of negotiations regarding restoration of Tsingtao, withdrawal of Japanese garrison, replacement of Japanese police by Chinese, and institution of joint Sino-Japanese control over Shangtung Railway, with Chinese government declining request.

September 13. Peking report says names of members of Chinese delegation to Pacific Conference to be announced about September 20.

September 14. Chinese government receives tentative agenda of Washington Conference and finds it favorable.—— Peking government assumes non-commital attitude towards Japanese offer to open negotiations for return Shantung.

GENERAL

September 8. Geneva report says Soviet requests credit of £10,000,000 from European governments for relief of millions of starving Russians.——London dispatch says situation in West Hungary has taken a more serious turn, 2,500 troops cross frontier into lower Austria.——France notifies Great Britain she will not ratify reparations agreements reached at financial conference at Paris on August 3.

September 9. London dispatch announces meeting of Cabinet soon to reach decision on Irish peace negotiations.——Assembly of League of Nations at Paris elects six vice-presidents.

September 10. London dispatch says Soviets bar out Allied Famine Board in note of bitter condemnation.

September 11. Washington dispatch says Senators Underwood, Elihu Root and Lodge and Secretary of State Hughes comprise American delegation to Disarmament Conference.——Paris report says M. Briand announces intention of attending Pacific and Disarmament Conferences.

September 12. Dissolution of the Inter-Allied Famine Relief Commission said to be probable as Soviet government refuses investigation of conditions.

September 13. London dispatch says there will probably be twelve advisors to American delegation to Disarmament Conference, including army, navy, aeronautical, economic and political specialists.—— Heavy floods sweep through Texas causing thousands of people to be homeless, damage estimated at $10,000,000.——Paris dispatch says *Temps* understands that Japanese government accepts main outline of agreement between Secretary Hughes and Baron Shidehara, Japanese Ambassador, regarding to Island of Yap and general Pacific cables.

September 14. Wellington Koo, president of League says honors bestowed on him rightfully belong to his country.

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18-148

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—During the past week the cotton market was rather a dull affair in so far as the China staple is concerned, and at the close with no feature of special importance. The upward tendency of prices for Mid-Americans and Indians continued during the past week and values were carried for the former some 100 points above the level ruling a week ago, make a total advance of about six cents per lb. since the inception of the present Bull movement on the New York Cotton Exchange and 130 Rupees per Khandy for Indians.

As to the crop outlook, evidence has been accumulating that the favorable weather which has prevailed practically throughout Kiangsu, Chekiang, Shensi and Shansi Provinces, also along the major portion of the Yangtsze Valley, has been instrumental in bringing about a marked improvement in its condition. Reports from Tungchow, although less cheerful, nevertheless with a late Fall present indications justify the expectation of a 60 percent crop.

Under the circumstances therefore, in a one-man market, it is especially dangerous for anyone but a mind-reader to attempt to make predictions as to the developments from day to day. Taking into consideration the heavy purchases made by our Domestic Mills in Americans and Indians, however, and with an average supply to carry them on for five months at very cheap prices, the situation is not such as to warrant any extreme "Bull" campaign when the new crop commences to be marketed freely.

Yarn.—The market during the past week has been very active, prices having advanced some four taels, Standard yarn at the Exchanges having risen three taels and at the close the undertone was firm. Domestic Mills are now holding off for higher prices. The future trend of the market is more than hopeful and brisk revival in new orders are looked forward to by the end of September, or the first part of October. Deliveries both for yarn and cloth have been very good.

Liverpool, September 8, 1921.

Liverpool Market:—

Good Middling American, Spot	12.65	Pence
" " " October	12.50	"
" " " January	12.48	"

Market:—*Easier.*

New York, September 8, 1921.

New York Market:—

December	18.65	Cents
March	18.80	"
May	18.84	"
Spot	18.65	"

Market:—*Easier.*

Bombay, September 8, 1921.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps. 481	per	Khandy
Fully Good Bengal Sept,	" 325	"	"
Fine Oomra, Sept	" 445	"	"

Market:—*Easier.*

ROOFING SHEETS

APOLLO KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL SHEETS

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18-149

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	STATIONS.	2 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep. Peking Chienmen.....arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,, Paomachang .....dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,, Changsintitn ..... ,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,, Liuliho..... ,,	19.58	
10.40		,, Kaopeotien ..... ,,	19.04	
12.34	0.43	,, Paotingfu ..... ,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,, Chengtingfu ..... ,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,, Shihkiachwang ..... ,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,, Shuntehfu ..... ,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,, Changteh Ho..... ,,	5.29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,, Sinsiang..... ,,	2.52	14.13
6.13	17.58	,, Chengchow..... ,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,, Hsuchow ..... ,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23.04	,, Yencheng ..... ,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,, Chumatien ..... ,,	18.16	4.45
14.09	3.12	,, Sinyangchow..... ,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,, S'tien(Chikungshan) ,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,, Sisokan ..... ,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr. Hankow Tachimen... ,,	8.00	20.00

18-150

Shanghai Market :—

Tungchow Nov./Dec.....Tls. 33.50
Shanghai Nov./Dec..... ,, 30.00
M-ginned, Nov./Dec... ,, 31.00
Taichong Nov./Dec..... ,, 315.0
Tone of the Market :—*Firm.*

Weekly Silk Market Report

By Silk Merchant

Shanghai: The China Steam Filature market is very quiet on account of the high prices asked by holders. It is at present cheaper to buy Japans. Altho the Japanese have come down over Yen 100. since the beginning of this year, China Steam Filatures have remained practically unchanged.

Tsatlees: Are still too high to be of interest.

Tussah: Stocks are depleted and buyers are as yet not inclined to contract for December delivery at exhorbitant prices.

Minchows: Have been in good demand during the week.

The following business has been reported for Europe :

5	B/s	Mienchow Steam Filature	Bat		No. 1	Tls.	1000
20	,,	,, ,, ,,	Factory		1	,,	980
13	,,	,, ,, ,,	Nien		1	,,	890
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon Horse		1	,,	1050
6	,,	,, ,, ,,	Stork		1	,,	915
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Pine Tree & Stork		1	,,	930
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Deer		1	,,	930
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Cloud Stork		1	,,	970
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Unicorn & Book		1	,,	960
15	,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon & Phoenix	13/15	1	,,	1005
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Deer	13/15	1	,,	1010
20	,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Deer		1	,,	1000
32	,,	,, ,, ,,	Gold Lion		1	,,	950
22	,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon Gate		1	,,	950
15	,,	,, ,, ,,	Pomegranate		1	,,	950
25	,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon & Silk Worm		1	,,	950
10	,,	,, ,, ,,	Double Deer		1	,,	1005
23	,,	,, ,, ,,	Dragon Horse		1	,,	1005
10	,,	Shantung Steam Filature	Gold Swallow		1	,,	990
5	,,	,, ,, ,,	Motor Car		1	,,	985
20	,,	China Steam Filature	Tien Zen	12/22 X.	1	,,	1050
15	,,	Taatlee	Pegasus		1-2-3	,,	975

Shipments up to September 6, 1921.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filature.....	7153 B/s	5844 B/s
Yellow ,, ,, ...	2556 ,,	187 ,,
White Silks.....	1736 ,,	2470 ,,
Yellow Silks	4976 ,,	4037 ,,
Tussahs.....	4715 ,,	1251 ,,

Yokohama: Market is reported firmer on account of better demand; Shinshiu No. 1 Superior is quoted at Yen 1370.

(September 2, 1921.)

The Cocoon Crop

The production of cocoons for this whole year cannot yet be estimated exactly, for a larger portion of the autumn crop, which forms 45 percent of the yearly yield, is not yet moved to market. From the condition of the spring crop and of the gathering of silkworm eggs for the summer and autumn seasons, however, a certain reliable party calculates the total output of cocoons for this year to be 6,000,000 "koku" as against 6,333,000 "koku," showing a decease of 333,000 "koku."

Shipments

Season	1921-1922	(July 1—August 31)	50,000 B/s
,,	1920-1921	(,,)	30,000 ,,
,,	1919-1920	(,,)	53,000 ,,

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Thursday, September 1, to September 7, 1921)

(Key: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mi.le—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Aug. Tael 1.35 equal Gold. $1.)

S. S. Monteagle, from U. S. A., August 11.

Sheetings:
Grey, 12½ lb, over 110 threads per square inch .... Pcs. 4,000
Paper, Printing ... . Pls. 224

S. S. Africa Maru, from U. S. A., August 11.

Sheetings:
Grey, 15½ lb, 110 threads per square inch..... Pcs. 6,000
Iron, Galvanized:
Wire Shorts ..... Pls. 1,680
Cotton Raw, Bls. 300 ..... ,, 1,112
Hair, Horse..... ,, 4
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixture .. ,, 572
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 3,574
Machinery .....Hk. Tls. 19,262

S. S. Monteagle August 26.

To Chicago.
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports Bls. 10 .. Pls. 10.00
Silk Pongees, Shantung ..... ,, 1.34
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo..... Pls. 504
To Hamilton.
Bristles..... Pls. 41
To New York.
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:
Yellow, Hankow Bls. 15... ,, 15.51
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports Bls. 30. Pls. 30.15
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai Bls. 325 .. ,, 323.78
,, other Ports, Bls 10. ,, 9.96
Yellow, Hankow ...Bls. 20 ,, 19.94
,, Shanghai Bls. 20 .. ,, 19.89
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 20 . Pls. 20.40
Silk, Pongees, Shantung..... ,, 32.09
Tea, Scented, other Ports .... ,, 1
Straw Braid, White ..... ,, 13
To Scranton.
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, other Ports, Bls. 9.. Pls. 8.89

S. S. Atreus, August 26.

To New York.
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..... Pls. 126
Tea, Green:
Gunpowder, Ningpo..... Pls. 2,832
,, Kiukiang..... ,, 7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang... ,, 143
Hyson, Kiukiang..... ,, 29
Antimony Regulus ..... ,, 5,461
Bristles..... ,, 199
Egg Yolk, Dried ..... ,, 228
Feather, Duck ..... ,, 102
Intestines, Pig ..... ,, 54
Oil, Wood..... ,, 1,703
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 1,802
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 28,800

S. S. Edmore, August 26.

To New York.
Wool, Sheep's ..... Pls. 404
To Seattle.
Silk, Pongees, Honan ..... Pls. 0.75
Oil, Wood..... ,, 1,688
Foreign Goods.
Cylinders Empty..... Pcs. 12

S. S. West Ison, from U. S. A., August 10.

Iron Plate Cuttings ..... Pls. 2,063
,, Bar Ends, Old ..... ,, 2,321
Timber:
Soft, Ordinary Sawn.....Sup ft. 262,147

S. S. Abersos, from U. S. A., August 15.

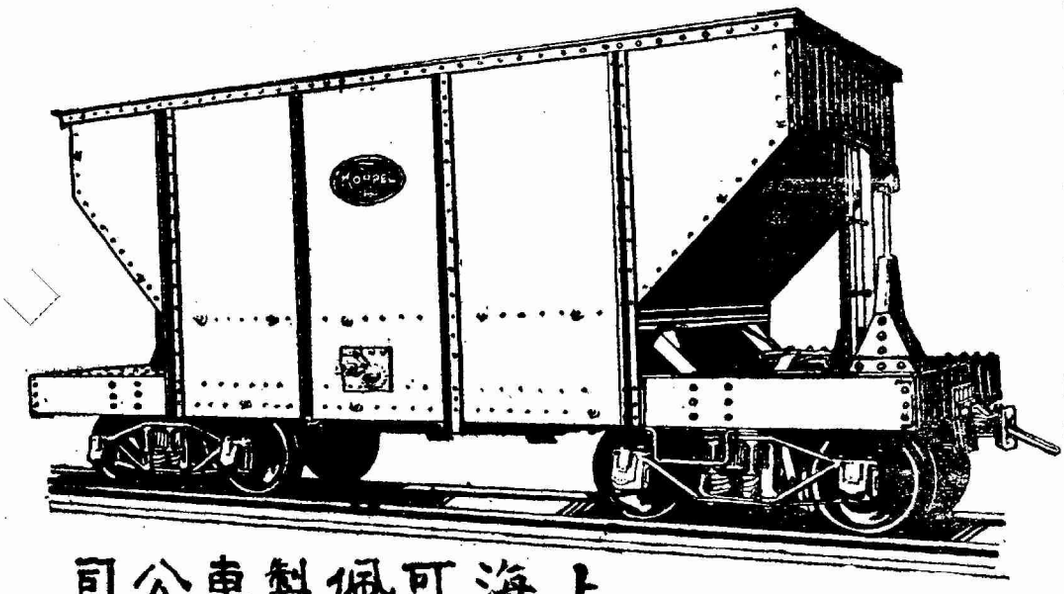
Cream, Evaporated ..... Pls. 107
Milk, Condensed..... ,, 1,440
Paper, Printing ..... ,, 239

S. S. West Keats, from U. S. A., August 22.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 50 ..... Pls. 182
Flour ..... ,, 735

S. S. Siberia Maru, August 30.

To San Francisco.
Tea, Black, Kiukiang..... Pls. 54
Feather, Goose ..... ,, 46
Foreign Goods.
Iron, Galvanized:
Wire Rope..... Pls. 28
To New York.
Silk, Raw Re-reeled:
White, other Ports Bls. 50.. Pls. 50.43
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 85 .. ,, 84.65
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 15.. ,, 14.96
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 15.. ,, 15.15



上海可佩製車公司

Hopper bottom Coal cars supplied to a China Coal Mine.

KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

No. 1 The Bund
SHANGHAI

18-151

New Books and Publications

An Illustrated Guide to the Federated Malay States

An Illustrated Guide to the Federated Malay States, Cuthbert, Woodville. Harrison, Editor. London; The Malay States Information Agency, 1920.

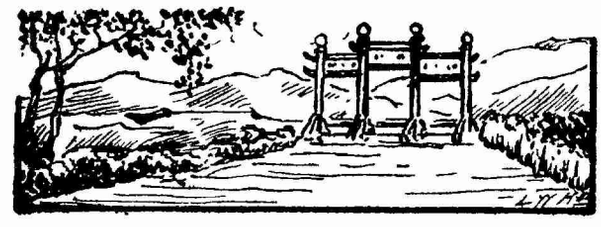
IF the traveler in the Malay Peninsula possesses *An Illustrated Guide to the Federated Malay States*, he will halve his sorrows and double his joys. This book directs him where to take his train and how to manage his luggage, where to lodge and whom to see. It gives him precise information as to what to eat and what to wear and tells him what he needs to know about mosquito-nets, quinine and sanitation. It tells him to whom to bring letters of introduction and admonishes him as to the manners that make a tourist socially acceptable. It explains the game laws and the best methods of fishing, discusses agriculture and mining and analyzes museum exhibits. It outlines motor itineraries and provides an excellent folding map on which the character of the roads is indicated. It is a book that makes also a less practical appeal. The reader will find in it sympathetic sketches of the Chinese coolie and the Malay and picturesque description of tropic plants and flowers and of the creeping, flying and running things to which the jungle night is day. He will smile over a sprightly account of the turf club and a whimsical exposition of the thesis that "A durian comes too near which comes to be denied." He will come upon favorite passages from Shakespeare and Sir Thomas Browne. And, as he turns pages so leisurely in method, so mellow in tone, he will reflect that he has discovered an ideal guidebook for the traveler by ship, train and motor, and by library arm-chair as well.

The Feast of Lanterns,

The Feast of Lanterns, by Louise Jordan Miln. Frederick A. Stokes Company. New York, 1921.

A NOVEL that attempts to use China as a background without indulging in all the melodramatic plot features that pander to the popular taste in "East and West" fiction is a commendable performance. *The Feast of Lanterns* not only avoids the elements so objectionable to those who know and love the East, but also endeavors, not altogether truthfully, to give a real picture of a Chinese household.

A growing public is seeking in fiction for a sincere and sympathetic delineation of oriental character and customs rather than for sensational inaccuracies. The best part of the book is the description of Ch'eng Shao Yun, the Chinese widow who rules her complicated household with a firm and majestic hand. The many intimate details of every-day life and festivals will give the reader an unusual glimpse of China. The story is weakest in the attempt to introduce the West into the story in idealized impressions of China, and in the depiction of Tzu, the heroine. Tzu, the granddaughter of Ch'eng Shao Yun, educated in England, playing tennis on her "lily" feet, falling in love with an Englishmen, offers perhaps something of a compromise to Western fiction readers.



"The future of Europe is bound up with Asia. . . ."
TO BE WELL INFORMED READ
THE ASIATIC REVIEW
(Founded 1886)
"An excellent April number." *Morning Post* "Abundant fare is here provided." *Times*
Five Shillings. Published Quarterly. £1 per annum.
Articles have been contributed recently on the Far East by:—Professor E. H. Parker, Dr. Inazo Nitobé & Mr. Michizo Masuda, etc., etc.
Every phase of Asiatic life is discussed in the Asiatic Review.
Proceedings of the East India Association.
Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
ARCHAEOLGOGICAL SECTION—LITERARY SUPPLEMENT—NEW COMMERCIAL SECTION
Publishers: EAST AND WEST, LIMITED, 3, Victoria Street, London, S. W. 1.
Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Financial and Commerce of China

By C. F. Remer, M. A., Professor of Economics, and Donald Roberts, M. A., Professor of History, St. John's University, Shanghai.

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1. The Far Eastern Republic and Japan.

It will be remembered that the Far Eastern Republic has made, through its representative Mr. Yourin, zealous attempts to obtain favorable trade agreements with the Chinese government. On the other hand it has expressed its dissatisfaction with Japan's influence in Siberia. The editorial article on pp. 53-54 of the *Review* discusses a new turn which events have taken.

Questions. 1. Why did Mr. Yourin fail to obtain what he wished from the Chinese government? 2. What question arose in regard to Urga? Why? 3. Is any harm likely to result from his turning at present to Japan to negotiate? 4. What will the Far Eastern Republic get by coming to terms with Japan? 5. What will it most probably give up in return? 6. What part of such an agreement would affect China most? 7. What action could China take in the matter?

Topic 2. General Wood and the Philippines.

General Leonard Wood is to be in Shanghai very shortly. It will be worth while to note any utterances he may make in regard to American policy in the Philippines. Read the editorial on p. 54.

Questions. 1. What facts of his past career fit General Wood for the post of Governor General of the Philippines? 2. What difficulties is he likely to encounter? 3. What qualities are needed for his position?

Topic 3. Dutch Harbor as a Naval Base.

Read the article by J. J. Underwood on pp. 55-58. Study the map on p. 56 as you read, or if possible use the map in the Encyclopedia Britannica, vol. 20, p. 436. The article discusses the strategic value of Dutch Harbor to the United States, if used as a naval base.

Naval strategy has been defined as "the large movements by which a commander secures the advantage of fighting at a place convenient to himself."

Questions. 1. Would the use of Dutch Harbor afford such an advantage is meant in this definition, if the United States were engaged in a naval war on the Pacific? 2. Would this be a more important naval base in time of war than Honolulu? Why, or why not? 3. What advantage would the harbor afford if held by an enemy? 4. Where are the Caroline and Marshall Islands? 5. Why is the island of Yap of importance? What discussion has recently been going on regarding it? 6. What was decided at the Peace Conference regarding these islands? 7. "If the conference on Pacific problems fails," what conclusion does the writer seem to draw?

Topic 4. Forfeiting Siberian Good Will.

This article is found on p. 59. The writer is speaking of the attitude of the United States towards the Far Eastern Republic, which he asserts is a mistaken attitude.

Questions. 1. When and under what circumstances did Japan and the United States intervene in Siberia? 2. Compare the two statements on p. 60 giving the purpose of American and of Japanese intervention. 3. When were the American forces withdrawn? 4. What sort of government have the Siberians achieved for themselves? 5. What does this government now ask for?

Topic for short debate: Resolved, that the Far Eastern Republic should be represented at the Conference on Pacific Problems.

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1. The Chinese Delegation to the Pacific Conference

This article is on p.58.

Questions. 1. What definite information has so far been received as to the Chinese delegation to this conference? 2. How many members will go in all to Washington? 3. What provision is being made to pay the expenses of the delegation? 4. For what purposes is this money needed? 5. Is it enough? 6. Compare the appropriation said to have been made by Japan for her delegations.

Topic for short debate: Resolved, that Dr. Wellington Koo should be named as a representative for China at the Pacific Conference.

Topic 2. Chinese Press Opinion on the Pacific Conference.

Read the comments given on pp. 63-65.

Questions. 1. What seems to be the opinion as to the probable attitude of Great Britain at the conference as regards China? 2. What reasons are given by the *Shang Pao* as to way Great Britain should be favorable to China's cause at the conference?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Purchase of Railway Materials

Read the editorial comment on this subject to be found on pp.54-5 and mark among the advertisements those that deal with railway materials.

Questions: 1. What annoucement is the cause for the writing of this editorial? 2. Who is the author of the regulations that are discussed? 3. Do you know what other positions this man has held under the Ministry of Communications? 4. What is his present position and duties? 5. What are the general objects of the new regulations? 6. From what source are objections to the new regulations expected? 7. What is the meaning of the word "tenders" as it is used here? 8. Can you explain why it was necessary to make special mention of suppliers who furnish materials under a long-term agreement? 9. Do you believe that the concentration of the control of the railways of China is desirable? Explain.

Topic 2. Mr. Harriman and the Manchurian Railways

Read the article by Silas Bent on pp.62-3. The Manchurian railways north of Changchun are called the Chinese Eastern and south of Changchun they are called the South Manchurian.

Questions: 1. What was Mr. Harriman's ambition? 2. Why did the Russo-Japanese treaty of peace give him an opportunity of attempt to carry out this ambition? 3. Is the building of railways a matter of business or a matter of politics? 4. Is the building of China's railways a matter of business or a matter of politics? How do you explain this? 5. What connection does the author see between the plans of Mr. Harriman and the International Chamber of Commerce? 3. Do you believe that an International Chamber of Commerce will be less influenced by political ambitions than the various ministries of foreign affairs? Why?

Topic 3. A Lesson from Nantungchow

Study the advertisement that appears on p.111 and write one for the city in which you live or for some city that you know well. Include the information about your city that others ought to have, cut down its "chief features," its chief points of interest, and a short but clear statement of its transportation facilties, make your advertisement truthful and interesting.

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.

COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.

CLERK, William A. Chapman.

DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.

MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.

DEPUTY MARSHAL, James L. Gardiner.

OFFICE HOURS 9-1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

CANTON:

DEPUTY MARSHAL, William R. Lynch.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

Sept. 10, 1921, Cause No. 1472, U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi Co., Inc., plea of guilty.

FRED R. HANSH, PLAINTIFF v. FEARON, DANIEL & CO., INC., DEFENDANT.

(Continued from last week)

But plaintiff did not refuse absolutely to meet the manager's wishes. On the contrary plaintiff offered (Ex. 6) to conform to them upon certain conditions which the manager rejected (Ex. 3) whereupon plaintiff wrote:

> "Under the circumstances nothing else remains to be done, but that I carry on here at the Shanghai Office under the terms and conditions of my contract." (Ex. 7)

He had a right to rely on these "terms and conditions" and such reliance could not be metamorphosed into a ground for discharging him.

II

It is further claimed that plaintiff disregarded instructions by speculating. No provision of the contract is invoked on this point and no other instructions (p. 47) than certain cables all purporting to come not from defendant but from Fearon, Brown & Company, a distinct corporation. (See pp. 248, 249) The excerpts from these cables relied upon in argument are as follows:

> Dec. 23, 1919. "Pending developments financial difficulties all speculation and further expansion must cease." (Ex. 11)
> Dec. 24. 1919. "Banks restricting credit generally discouraging speculation owing to great uncertainty business." (Ex. 12)
> Dec. 29, 1919. "We should not purchase speculatively further until after January." (Ex. C)
> Jan. 15, 1920. "Do not advise you to buy on speculation." (Ex. 17)
> Jan. 19, 1920. "Absolutely refrain from speculating imports also to exercise great caution exports." (Ex. 28)

It will be seen that none of these, except possibly the first, amounts to a prohibition of speculating in *exports* with which alone plaintiff was concerned. Indeed not even the first was treated by the manager as a prohibition of *all* exports for he claims (p. 104) that "the instructions did not apply to European business." At the same time he admits that he gave plaintiff instructions to make speculative purchases of peanuts to the extent of Tls. 10,000 (p. 181) and of 500 long tons of sesamum seed at Tls. 7.20 per picul (pp. 104, 105, 181, Ex. 32) which at 16½ piculs to the ton would aggregate Tls. 59,400 and that he "conducted the negotiations" (p. 128) for the purchase of 300 piculs of Yunnan goat skins (Ex. 14) which "are of an inferior character to the Szechuen goatskins" (p. 109) which plaintiff is criticised for purchasing. Surely this testimony is material and relevant as disclosing the practical construction placed by the manager himself upon the alleged instructions not to speculate.

The manager answers affirmatively the question (p. 106)

> "Now, you claim that those transactions on your part were not a breach of company orders or instructions or policy, but on the part of Mr. Hanish they were."

And the manager's explanation is that his purchases were made before receipt of the cables above quoted relative to speculation. But so were plaintiff's (Ex. 14A., 14B.). His were made even before receipt of the

Sept. 10, 1921, Cause No. 1468, U. S. v. Scott; testimony taken of C. P. C. 437 and defendant.

" 10, " " " 1469, U. S. v. Davis; testimony taken of C. P. C. 437 and defendants.

" 10, " " " 1470, U. S. v. Giovannini; testimony taken of F. M. P. and defendant.

" 10, " " " 1471, U. S. v. Meighan; testimony taken of Toliny, Carneiro and defendant.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Sept. 12, 1921; Cause No. 1472, U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi Co., Inc.; fine of $50.00.

" 12, " " " 1468, U. S. v. Scott; order of dismissal.

" 12, " " " 1469, U. S. v. Davis; order of dismissal.

" 13, " " " 1470, U. S. v. Giovannini; order of dismissal.

" 13, " " " 1471, U. S. v. Meighan; order of dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Sept. 7, 1921, Cause No. 1470, U. S. v. Giovannini; complaint.

" 8, " " " 1459, U. S. v. Norman; search warrant issued.

" 9, " " " 1451, Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation v. Finkelstein; Marshal's return of writ of execution.

" 9, " " " 1465, Roth v. Roth; Marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 9, " " " 1471, U. S. v. Meighan; affidavit; writ issued; Marshal's return of writ.

" 9, " " " 1472, U. S. v. Shanghai Taxi Cab Co.; complaint.

" 9, " " " 1260, In re Estate of Emma Inveen Upcraft; inventory.

" 9, " " " 1458, T. W. Bowern & Co. v. Wilkins Bros. & Co. Inc.; demurrer.

" 10, " " " 1470, U. S. v. Giovannini; Marshal's return of summons.

cable of Nov. 16, 1919 (Ex. 29) which the manager says (p. 188) was not a cable of instructions. The third ground specified in his letter of discharge, (Ex. 1) viz., "speculative purchase of goatskins contrary to instructions", seems, therefore, to lack support even by his own standard.

Much the same may be said as to the fifth of said grounds, viz.,

> "Speculative purchase of 1000 piculs Albumen against my advice and contrary to instructions received from New York and contrary to the policy of the Board of Directors."

It will be seen that the manager complains not of speculation "against my instructions" but "against my *advice*". But there was nothing in the contract which required plaintiff to be governed by the manager's "advice". Had there been, plaintiff would not have had "full charge and control" of his department. In his testimony the manager states that he "gave Mr. Hanish definite instructions not to buy this egg albumen". (p. 84) But this is not only inconsistent with his letter above quoted; it is positively denied by plaintiff. (pp. 22, 28, 29)

As to the alleged "instructions received from New York" they are admittedly (p. 47) all contained in the cables already quoted. It will be seen that one of them (Ex. C) discourages (tho it does not prohibit) speculative purchases "until after January." That implied the permissibility of speculation "after January". Now according to the compradore, who was defendant's witness, the conversation between plaintiff and the manager, regarding this albumen purchase, occurred "about end of January-beginning of February". (p. 136, Cf. 132) Surely such purchase then was not "contrary to instructions received from New York."

Nor is there any evidence, other than the manager's vague statement, of any policy of defendant's board of directors to prohibit speculation. On the contrary the following testimony (p. 32) by plaintiff stands uncontradicted, tho one of the parties mentioned testified twice thereafter (pp. 190, 250):

> "Q. Now, Mr. Hanish, before you left New York had you received any instructions from the Board of Directors as to speculative purchases?
>
> A. It had been discussed very broadly in New York between Mr. Love, Mr. Brenneman and myself, particularly in connection with the goat skin and hide business, and the policy they adopted was that we ought to go ahead at the opening of the season and make purchases in anticipation of our clients' requirements at home, for we had taken care to canvass these clients and their attitude towards us for some months previous.
>
> Q. Did you receive any definite instructions from Fearon & Daniel in New York, prior to your departure for China, regarding the speculative purchases?
>
> A. I did not; on the contrary speculation was recommended."

That the manager himself knew that this particular purchase was not "contrary to the policy of the board of directors" would appear from his own testimony (p. 104) where, after admitting that he had made speculative purchases and shipped them to Europe, he was asked:

> Q. Now, in this telegram, these telegraphic instructions, is there anything allowing you to make speculative purchases for European markets any more than America?

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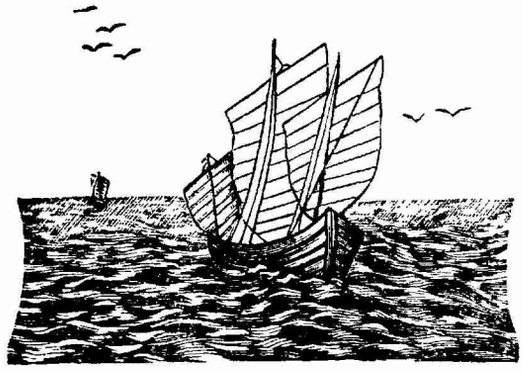
,, 12, ,,	Cause No. 977,	In re Last Will and Testament of George R. Loehr; petition for closing estate; final account.
,, 12, ,,	,, ,, 417,	Henry P. Newman's Mandchurische Export Gesellschaft v. Batouieff, Zimmerman & Co.; motion for execution.
,, 13, ,,	,, ,, 1473,	The Russian Economic Society v. The Liberty Club; petition; summons to answer issued.



A. The instructions did not apply to European business, and I assume full responsibility for any purchases I made.
Q. If you assume responsibility, what responsibility has Mr. Hanish under his contract?
A. I am holding him to his responsibility.
Q. Who is holding you to yours?
A. Nobody.
Q. Whereas this purchase of albumen that you object to so seriously, was that bought for America? That stuff was shipped to Europe, wasn't it?
A. Yes."

III

It is next urged that plaintiff practiced deception toward defendant and in his letter of dismissal (Ex. 1) the manager states as his fourth ground

> "Misrepresentation of the facts concerning the cost of these Goatskins to New York office."

It appears that on November 15, 1919, a cable (Ex. 9) was sent without objection to the home office reporting the purchase of goatskins at $2.85 per pound. Plaintiff testifies (pp. 224, 236) that the hide and skin expert estimated the cost at $2.80 and that

> "I added five cents, or about two per cent on this price for a precautionary matter, because the seconds might possibly shrink more or less, in trimming and so on, than estimated in the calculations." (Cf. pp. 33, 238)

After "the cargo was inspected, sorted, cleaned and dried", he says the expert and another

> "came to me and said, 'Those skins are going to come out cheaper,' and we cabled to New York rectifying Exhibit '9', stating that the seconds now would cost us 2.65; in the final, when the whole lot had been cleaned up, it appeared that these seconds only did cost us 2.50."

(*To be continued next week*)

Chinese Government Railways

Approximate Return of Traffic for the period from April 21 to April 31, 1921

Name of Line	Passenger Revenue	Goods Revenue	Sundries	Total Revenue	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1 Present year	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.	Traffic train miles run Accumulated Total Since Jan. 1	Compared with same period last year Increase	Compared with same period last year Decrease	Compared with same period last year Percentage of In. or Dec.
	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	$	%	$	Miles	Miles	%
Peking-Hankow	171355	556509	352	728189	.....	398663	7759713	.....	850868	-10.96	2188612	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Mukden	351823	605610	106825	850603	220471	.....	9062948	1639173	.....	18.09	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tientsin-Pukow	144753	323668	8619	477010	18828	.....	5683354	391853	.....	6.89	.....	.....	.....	.....
Peking-Suiyuan	31452	87548	3713	122713	.....	40523	1814212	.....	419458	-23.11	618980	100920	.....	16.30
Shanghai-Nanking	129538	58648	6875	195061	9997	.....	2295247	305108	.....	13.29	816492	17323	.....	2.13
Shanghai-H-Ningpo	88607	24578	1499	114684	13674	.....	1088729	171580	.....	15.76	426034	7392	.....	1.83
Cheng-Tai	20154	46988	226	67368	.....	89509	1078068	.....	508418	-47.16	366804	.....	68173	-18.58
Canton-Kowloon	35090	2946	700	38736	4249	.....	456146	88931	.....	19.50	142649	.....	1591	-1.12
Kirin-Changchun	16157	51975	228	68360	7460	.....	945967	148541	.....	15.70	210005	.....	2664	-1.27
Taokow-Chinghua	5367	24030	476	29873	1340	.....	307403	.....	7294	-2.17	116272	.....	3028	-2.60
Chuchow-Pinghsiang	1510	9888	.....	11398	.....	8931	100793	.....	101031	-100.33	40740	.....	57158	-115.75
Canton-Samshui														
Changchow-Amoy	1184	62	573	1819	1565	.....	13865	.....	.....	63.13	12823	10933	.....	85.28
Kaifeng-Honan	24904	28554	746	54204	.....	6228	630685	8511	.....	14.27	166839	15040	.....	9.01
Wuchang-Changsha	14939	32096	.....	47035	.....	16932	570925	89998	.....	-2.01	259219	55108	.....	21.26
Ssu-Tao	5174	18872	36	24082	1045	.....	253168	16624	79785	-31.51	52720	.....	10696	-20.28
TOTAL	1042007	1871972	-82809	2831170	.....	282157	32061223	893470	.....	2.79	5418189	63406	.....	1.17

H. H. CHENG
Chief of Railway Department, Ministry of Communications